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THE MAINE USURPATION

GOV. GARCELON WILL SUBMIT SOME OF THE QUESTIONS.

ONLY POINTS OF LAW, NONE OF FACT, TO BE DECIDED BY THE SUPREME COURT—A CONFERENCE WITH MILITIA OFFICERS—THE HON. EUGENE HALE GIVING VOICE TO THE PEOPLE'S INDIGNATION.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 31.—The Governor has prepared certain questions of law to the Supreme Court, which he will submit in response to the letter of Mr. Morrill. The questions will cover the essential points in Mr. Morrill's communication, but are not to be made public until placed in the hands of the court. There will be no correspondence with Mr. Morrill as to the matter of the communication. Mr. Gould, the Governor's legal adviser, says the Constitution authorizes only the submission of questions of law to the court, and not of facts. The questions were sent to the court this afternoon.

The military officers summoned from Bangor had an interview with the Governor to-day in reference to an inquiry concerning the calling out of the Militia companies, should they be needed. The officers promised to obey the orders of the Governor as long as he was in office. The Governor spoke in strong language in opposition to calling out military companies.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Dec. 31.—At an indignation meeting held here last night, ex-Congressman Eugene Hale spoke. He had not yet fully got back his strength after his late illness, he said, and should need it all in the conflict which would set in on the first Wednesday of January, at Augusta. He had been elected and given a certificate as a member of the House of Representatives, and should have an official part in the conflict, and it was not fitting that he should seek to inflame the people. Then, referring to the manner in which the returns were canvassed, he said: "It is a gigantic and appalling conspiracy to seize the Government of Maine, and it does not mean to stop until the Electoral vote in 1880 is either secured to the Democrats or tainted so that it cannot be counted."

Concerning the rumors that the Republicans intended to resort to arms, he said: "Tell me what manifestation there has been of this? While the plot has been unfolded before our eyes they shut up public records never withheld from inspection; they repulsed men like Gov. Dingley, Mr. Lyndsay, and Mr. Emery, when they courteously sought access. They rudely thrust from their doors elected members who desired to look at returns on which their election was based, and yet no man in the Republican Party stirred in violent protest. They ruthlessly decapitate scores of Republican Senators and Representatives and make up their own black lists to suit themselves, and when that is done, block up the way to the Supreme Court by the Governor's dogged refusal to call upon it, and yet no one of the conspirators has been hurt or even threatened. They, on a peaceful Christmas, without taking pains to get an official order, and against a set ordinance, haul through the public streets of Bangor, selecting the most frequented ways for the purpose, arms and munitions of war, and when the people of that gallant city sprang into life and activity by thousands, almost mad at the outrage, a single word from the Mayor and other leading citizens dispersed them like magic, and, to-day, to put new humiliation on Bangor, which elected three Republican Representatives, and so could not be counted out, the Adjutant-General has appeared on the scene, and arms and munitions have been taken from the peaceful city to Augusta. For what reason is it proposed to summon the Irish company from Portland to preside over the inauguration next week? These men, while they howl against violence, are, with malice aforethought, exciting it, expecting unsuccessful violence by which they can shift the issue, and yet hold their plunder and booty. They build upon the known moderation, forbearance, and conservatism of the Republican Party—forbearance and moderation which has been shown all through this villainy, such forbearance and moderation as were never shown before by men under like circumstances. How much further will they dare to go? It takes no vision of the seer to sketch the last scene. On the first Wednesday of January the people of Maine were wont to assemble in the Capitol of the State, at Augusta, to witness the inauguration of the Government which shall hold the power for the year to come. It is a spectacle which interests all. Men, women, and little children throng its rotunda, corridors, and galleries by the hundreds. Everybody is free; everybody is peaceable; everybody is welcome. This year it is all changed; the building is barricaded; the Montgomery Guards hold it and its avenues; armed men stand at the door with lists in their hands, and the citizen is eliminated from the assemblage. Men are startled at such a picture, and doubt that it will ever be seen; four, yes, two, weeks ago I should have doubted it; now, I fear that such is the cup which will be presented to us. I am in favor of peace. I want it kept. I want a pure and peaceable emergence from the situation, from the dangers which beset us. I yet hope for and expect it, though I shall not dwell upon the ways by which it can be brought about. Let us hope for that, long for that, pray for that. But ye eight men, who sit as despots, have sat before in places that seemed safe and rock-rooted, but which yet were but an inch from the volcano, I warn you not to go too far in your experiments upon the forbearance and moderation of the citizens of the State of Maine."

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 31.—It is known here that at a late hour to-night the Governor and Council concluded the preparation of the series of questions to be submitted to the Supreme Court, upon which they had been at work all day. It is understood that the number of distinct propositions to be submitted to the court is about a dozen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—A telegram on behalf of the Democrats of San Francisco was sent to Gov. Garcelon, of Maine, to-day, approving his action in regard to the recent election. The signatures to the dispatch include no prominent men of the Democratic Party.

SWINDLING METHODS EXPOSED.

THE REPORT TO THE REPUBLICAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE—THE EVIDENCES OF INTENTIONAL FRAUD.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 31.—The statement made to the Republican Advisory Committee by Orville D. Baker, its counsel, regarding his examination of the grounds on which 29 Republican Representatives, chosen at the September election, have been counted out by the Governor and Council, gives the following details:

Portland chose five Republican Representatives by an average majority of 629 votes. In the return, 143 votes were placed opposite the word "scattering." For this reason the entire return was rejected and Portland deprived of representation. It was urged before the Governor and Council that no evidence whatever was before them to show that 143 ballots, with simply the word "scattering" thereon, were not cast as returned; and, furthermore, that granting irregularity, it was obvious on the face of the return that votes opposite the word "scattering" could not be so placed or designed as to destroy or affect a plurality, or even the absolute majority of any one of the five Republican candidates. After depriving Portland, in this way, of representation, the Governor and Council decline to authorize a new election, so that it appears to have been an intentional design to exclude Portland from all voice or vote in the organization of the Legislature. The destruction of Portland's right of representation is rendered all the more significant from the fact that the return of last year, as well as of this year, contained votes returned as "scattering." Cases in this State are numerous where that word has been used, from the count of the Gubernatorial vote by the Legislature down to the smallest town officer, and the exclusion of Portland by Gov. Garcelon and his council is the first known instance in which a return had been invalidated thereby. In the very first election in Maine as a State, when William King was chosen Governor in 1820, the word "scattering" appeared in the returns of some of the towns. The Canvassing Board was composed in a large part of men who had taken part in the formation of the Constitution the same year. It is a significant circumstance that a board thus composed should decide that the word "scattering" did not invalidate a return, thus giving at the outset a construction to the Constitution by men who had assisted in framing it. By the Constitution it is made the duty of the Governor and Council to issue a certificate to the person who appears by the face of the return to be elected. By the Portland return, construed in any possible way, it unmistakably appears that the five Republican candidates received a clear majority of all the votes cast. But the Governor and Council refused to all five the certificate which the Constitution commands.

The four other disfranchised cities—Lewiston, Saco, Bath, and Rockland—were, like Portland, denied representation, but for a different reason. In the aggregate, the four cities are entitled to seven Representatives, and they were all disfranchised for the same reason, namely, that the election return from each city was signed by only three Aldermen, whereas the Governor and Council decided that it required four. Under the understood practice of former Governors and Councils, this defect was easily supplied from the record, but Governor Garcelon and his Council refused to allow this correction. The wrong done these cities is greatly aggravated by the fact that the official blanks for the election returns from cities, sent out from the office of the Secretary of State to city officers, contained a ruled space for the signatures of officers. First, a dotted line with the word "Mayor" at the end; next, and close up to the first line, come three dotted lines only, inclosed with a brace at the end, with the word "Aldermen" against the brace; closely following came a fifth line, with the words "City Clerk" at the end. It would be impossible for any intelligent man, on looking at the blank, to suppose that the signatures of more than three Aldermen could be expected. The Secretary of State could give no reason for this extraordinary form of blank, never used in previous years, and for the first time seen in Maine. Its use is all the more remarkable from the fact that there was an abundant supply of blanks for city returns already in his office. These circumstances afford strong presumptive proof that a desperate plot was formed in advance of the election to disfranchise Republican cities, and that in the case of four of them the plot was successful.

Skowhegan gave Steward, Republican, for Representative, 595 votes, and Snow, the Democratic and Greenback candidate, 302 votes. The Republican ballot bearing Steward's name had the names of the candidates printed in two columns, instead of the more usual form of one column. The law in regard to the form of ballot is as follows: "No ballot shall be received at any election of State or town officers unless in writing or printing, on clean, white paper, without any distinguishing mark or figures thereon besides the names of persons voted for and offices to be filled. But no vote shall be rejected on this account after it is received into the ballot-box." It is not denied that the Republican ballot in Skowhegan was on clean, white paper, and had no distinguishing mark save the names of the persons voted for and the offices to be filled. But on the day of election William Philbrick, a strongly partisan Greenback leader, induced the Selectmen to indorse with the return a protest against the form of ballot as being a distinguishing mark in itself, and Gov. Garcelon and his Council took this protest as a justification of their decision, and threw out the entire Republican vote of Skowhegan, and thus completely disfranchised 570 citizens of Maine. Gov. Garcelon made this extraordinary decision in face of the provision of law above quoted.

The mistake in the spelling of the name of John Burnham in the return for the Town of Ashland, the silent letter "h" being omitted, and the action of the Governor and Council in deciding to call John Burnam a different man from John Burnham, and thus leaving a plurality for Alfred Cushman is alluded to. This question has already been completely covered by the Supreme Court of the State, in the opinions of the Justices, (64 Maine, 596.) The court expressly held that "when a name was misspelled, but was recognizable by its sound on the face of the returns as that of a candidate," *it was the duty of the Governor* and Council to "count the name misspelled for the candidate for whom it was obviously intended." Moreover, in the Harpswell-Scarboro District, in Cumberland County, the Democratic vote of Scarboro is returned for Melville P. Hunnewell, and the Democratic vote of Harpswell for Melville P. Hunniwell, and in the New-Castle district the Democratic vote from two towns is returned for James W. Clark, and in two other towns for James W. Clarke, yet the Governor and Council, in order to seat Democratic Representatives from these districts, have counted those names as identical. A few days after this remarkable decision in the Ashland case, the Hon. Llewellyn Powers, being permitted to examine the returns from the district, found that in Merrill Plantation, giving a large Democratic majority, the Representative vote was returned for Alford Cushman. Mr. Powers called the attention of the Governor and Council to this fact, which they had apparently overlooked, and he insisted that if "Burnam" could not be taken for "Burnham," *idem sonans*, "Alford" could not be taken for "Alfred," not *idem sonans*; nor, indeed, the same name. Gov. Garcelon expressed his surprise at the revelation, and said he had never before heard of the facts, and said it should be corrected. Mr. Powers pointed out that if both were counted or both rejected, Burnham would, in either event be elected. He urged a prompt reversal of the decision, a recall of the summons from Cushman, and the issuing of a new one to Burnham. He left the Governor and Council with the full belief that the change would be made and justice done. The Council did not take up the matter until Saturday last, and then they decided that the votes for Alford Cushman could not be counted for Alfred Cushman, and they adhered to their former decision that the votes for Burnam could not be counted for Burnham, and left Mr. Burnham elected by 17 majority. But the Council would not accept this as conclusive, and to avert it they resorted to a very singular process. The Town of Hersey, belonging to the district, gave 20 votes for Burnham and 1 for Cushman, and had been so counted, tabulated, and declared by the Governor and Council in their official examination.

They now took it up afresh, and some person skilled in the counting of Aroostook votes averred that the names of the Second and Third Selectman were written in the same hand, namely, that of the third Selectman. But that would not do alone, for that left two genuine signatures—that of the First and Third Selectman—and left the return good. Mr. William Dickey, of Fort Kent, then informs the public that the First Selectman, Mr. Tozier, was an alien, and that Councilor Parker knew all about it. When Councilor Parker was present, at the time the vote of Hersey was counted, he concurred in regarding it as regular and legal; but now, with Councilor Parker 200 miles away, in Aroostook, the valuable statement of Mr. William Dickey, as to what Parker knew and could tell if he were present, is accepted as conclusive on the important issue of disfranchising a town and changing the representation of a district. Of all the actions of the Governor and Council, this last one is regarded as the most extraordinary and indefensible.

The Town of Farmington, casting a vote of 842, is classed with the Plantation of Perkins, casting a vote of 27. Together they elect one Representative. Farmington gave the Republican candidate 36 majority. Perkins Plantation gave the Fusion candidate a majority of 1. If the 842 voters of Farmington could be disfranchised, it was possible to count in the Fusion candidate by a vote of 14 to 13, in a total vote of 27 from Perkins Plantation. The return from Farmington stood thus: Whole number of votes, 842; Charles A. Thomas had 437 votes, and Lewis Voter 401. The sum total of these votes is 838. The sum total of ballots is stated at 842. On the pretext of this discrepancy, the Council rejected the return, disfranchised Farmington, and counted in a man who was not elected, though in a Democratic town. Marysville, in Aroostook County, returned the whole number of ballots at 161, while the sum of the votes is 162, and still the return is counted in by the Governor and Council.

Mr. Baker at very great length recited the details of the action of the Governor and Council, enlarging upon the facts previously presented in the Republican considerations of the matters at issue in the pending controversy, and quoting laws and judicial decisions in support of the premises assumed. Each point in dispute is made the subject of earnest attention. The counsel, after going into the most minute details, finds no ground for the stand taken by the Governor and Council. The changes made by them in the House and Senate are taken up in regular order, and the incidents reviewed carefully.

In Cumberland County, entitled to four Senators, they deprived the Republican candidates of their large majority in the City of Portland by the same decision made touching the Representative vote, but something more was needed than throwing out 3,400 Republican votes in Portland. The returns from the Cumberland towns were very accurate, but they discovered in the Republican town of Otisfield that the whole number of votes had been omitted, and forthwith Otisfield was thrown out, though the return was absolutely faultless, except in this one non-essential point. More reductions being still demanded on the Republican vote, the Governor and Council found Westbrook to be the only available spot. here they found that the Republican vote was 366. The vote was given in full, in both letters and figures, opposite the name of Joseph A. Locke, but opposite the names of Locke's Republican colleagues, ditto marks were used both under the letters and figures. On this ground Locke's three colleagues were counted out. In York County, entitled to three Senators, the large Republican majority in Saco was lost to the Republican candidates, because the Aldermen of Saco fell victims. The Town of Lebanon was also thrown out, for the reason stated in its Representative vote, and with the reductions in the Republican majority thus effected, and some mistakes in the initials, which work invalidation.

Regarding the vote of Cherryfield, the Council maintained that if one of the Selectmen was an alien at the time of his election, the board could never have been legally organized, and could not, therefore, make a lawful return; but in the Town of Cutler, in the same county, it was shown that one of the Selectmen was never qualified at all, and the board had been organized by two Selectmen only; but Cutler gave a large Democratic majority, and the Council decreed her vote to be legal. Vanceboro was also counted out for the reason given in the Representative vote.

Thus were eight Republican Senators counted out and eight Democratic and Greenback Senators counted in. The axe fell on 29 Republicans elected in the House and 8 in the Senate. As elected by the people, the House stood 90 Republicans and 61 Democrats; as reversed by Gov. Garcelon and his Council, it stood 78 Democrats and 61 Republicans and 12 vacancies. As elected by the people, the Senate stood 19 Republicans and 12 Fusionists. When the Governor and Council were through with the returns, the Senate contained 20 Fusionists and 11 Republicans. During the 60 years that Maine has been a State, her Governors have counted out on an average one man in every four years on technical errors. In this one year, "fatal defects" spring up in thirty-seven different districts at once, and all on the Republican side.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

THE POINTS UPON WHICH HE ASKS THE DECISION OF THE COURT.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 1.—The following are the questions propounded by Gov. Garcelon and sent to the Chief-Justice to-night:

First—When the Governor and Council decide that there is no return from a city on which Representatives can be summoned to attend and take their seats in the Legislature, is it their duty to order a new election; or is it competent for the House of Representatives, if it shall appear that there was an election of such Representatives, to admit them to seats though no return thereof was made and delivered into the office of the Secretary of State?

Second—Is it competent for the Governor and Council to allow the substitution of other evidence in place of the returned copies of such lists as are provided for in Article IV., Part I., Section 5 of the Constitution, to enable them to determine what persons appear to be elected Representatives to the Legislature by a plurality of the votes returned?

Third—Is a return signed by a majority of the Selectmen of a town or Aldermen of a city valid within the requirements of the same section?

Fourth—Is a return by Aldermen of a city, which does not give the number of votes cast for each person voted for as a member of the Legislature, and does not show what persons were voted for as such members in any one of the several wards of such city, a valid return within the requirements of the same section?

Fifth—Are returns from towns or cities, which are not attested by Town or City Clerk, valid within the same section?

Sixth—Have the Governor and Council a right to reject returns of election of the members of the Legislature required by the same elections, from officers of towns, which were not made, signed, or sealed up in open town meeting?

Seventh—Is the return of two persons purporting to be the Selectmen of a town valid and sufficient evidence of the vote of the town, when it appears that there were at the time of meeting at which the election was held but two Selectmen of that town?

Eighth—Can a person who is not a citizen of the United States at the time be legally elected or constituted a Selectman of a town?

Ninth—If a ballot has a distinguishing mark in the judgment of the Governor and Council such as would make it illegal under the statute, have they authority to disregard it in their ascertainment of what persons appear to be elected where it appears by the official return of the officers of the town that such vote was received by the Selectmen subject to objection and its legality referred to the Governor and Council for decision.

Tenth—If names of persons appear in the return without any number of votes being stated or carried out against them, either in words or figures, is it the duty of the Governor and Council to treat those persons as having the same number of votes as another person received for the same office, and whose name is placed first in the return if they find dots under the figures or words set against such other person's name?

Eleventh—Have the Governor and Council the legal right to decide what kind of evidence they will receive, and what the mode of proceeding before them shall be to enable them to determine the genuineness of the returns required by the article and section of the Constitution above mentioned?

Twelfth—If the Governor and Council have before them two lists of voters returned from the same town differing materially from each other in the number of votes returned as cast for the same person, but identical in all other respects, both having been duly received at the Secretary's office, and they have no evidence to enable them to determine which is the true and genuine return, are they required to treat either of them as valid, and if so, which?

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 31.—The fund instituted by the Duchess of Marlborough for the relief of distress in Ireland now amounts to £8,300.

Dr. McEvilly, Coadjutor of the Archbishop of Tuam, in acknowledging the receipt of £1,000 from the churches of Cardinal Manning's diocese, in England, says that no amount of private charity can cope with the approaching famine in Ireland, and that a system of remunerative public works can alone be effectual.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Mayor of Limerick has received a letter from the President of St. Patrick's Society in Chicago, Ill., informing him that he has forwarded $500 for the relief of the distressed poor in Ireland.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.—Adjt Baranoff, who became famous during the Russo-Turkish war as the commander of the Vesta, an old Russian merchant vessel turned into a gun-boat, in which he whipped a Turkish iron-clad after a five hours' fight off Kustendje, in July, 1877, has been court-martialed and dismissed the service for making use of insulting language in reference to the Ministry of Marine. It is probable that the sentence will be modified by the supreme power.

MISSOURI CONGRESSMEN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—An attempt to effect a fusion of the Republicans and Greenbackers in the Seventh Congressional District, at Sedalia, to-day, fell through. The Republicans nominated ex-Gov. McClurg, and the Greenbackers W. C. Aldridge, as candidates for the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Lay. The Democratic Congressional Convention, at Booneville, yesterday, nominated John F. Phillips, law partner of Senator West, for the same position.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 31.—The Kentucky Legislature met at Frankfort to-day. The House elected J. M. Bigger, of Paducah, as Speaker.

THE STATE LAW-MAKERS

SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMEN ARRIVING AT ALBANY.

THE COMING CONTESTS—FIVE CANDIDATES FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP ALREADY ON HAND—GATHERING OF LEGISLATORS AND OTHERS.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Every train that arrived here to-day brought its load of newly-elected officers, Senators, Assemblymen, and office-seekers, by far the largest majority of each load consisting of the latter class of persons. The hotels, which had been deserted save by a few local politicians, have filled rapidly, and their corridors were to-night crowded with men who were seeking the latest news. The first question asked in conversation by everybody is: "Who will be Speaker?"

There are five candidates here, and most of them have begun their canvass by making friendly visits to the rooms of their opponents. Mr. Charles R. Skinner, who has rooms at the Delavan, was called on by two of his opponents. One of these was Mr. Charles S. Baker, of Monroe, who arrived at Stanwix Hall this afternoon and has declared himself a candidate for the Speakership, and who says he has good reason to believe that he can depend upon a large number of members to vote for him, if friendly assurances conveyed by letter are to be accounted as worth anything. Gen. Sharpe also has rooms at the Delavan, and, what is, perhaps, a more important state of things for him, he has thus far a larger number of friends among the talkers in the corridors than any other candidate. Gen. Husted came in to-night at 10:30 and got to his rooms without passing through the corridor, and thus disappointed many men who were waiting to receive him. The fifth candidate here is Mr. Archibald Kennedy, of Livingston, who does not seem to have been accompanied by many of his friends, as little is yet heard about him or his prospects. Whatever may be the result of the canvass, the contest itself promises to-night to be much less fierce and bitter than it was last year. Of the Assemblymen here, not one can be induced to admit his preference for any of the candidates, all the outspoken preferences coming from men who have no votes.

Mr. John W. Vrooman and Mr. H. W. Glidden, the two candidates for Clerk of the Senate, were seen to-night greeting each other in the most cordial manner, and chatting about the coming fight with the utmost good-nature. They both have friends here, but it is impossible to judge as yet which holds the greatest number of trumps. Besides these candidates, John Christie, of Fultonville, and Miles S. Beach are here, looking for somebody to help elect one of them Sergeant-at-Arms, and there are certainly 10 men ready to drop into any other position which may be vacant.

Among the arrivals to-day were Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins, Hon. Hamilton Ward, the Attorney-General-elect; Judge Advocate General Horace Russell, Inspector-General Barnes, Surgeon-General Dr. W. H. Watson, Engineer-in-Chief Lloyd Aspinwall, Paymaster-General Jacob W. Hoysradt, and Cols. James M. Varnum, John T. Mott, and Watson, of Gov. Cornell's staff; several members of Gov. Robinson's staff, Senators-elect Wendover, Jacobs, Murtha, Rockwell, and Fowler, Assemblymen C. M. Titus, of Tompkins; J. W. Gorsline, of Herkimer; D. W. Tallmadge and George Wren, of Kings, ex-Senators Selkreg, Hughes, Raines, and Marvin, Justice Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Col. Michael Cregan, Marshal Payn, Deputy Marshal Edsall, Collector Merritt, Special Agent N. M. Curtis, Jeremiah Drew, Gen. Jourdan, and ex-Assemblymen Burleigh and Gilbert. Mr. Alvord was expected to-day, but will probably not arrive until Friday. Mr. Terry is expected to-morrow. With the arrival of these two members of Assembly the list of candidates for Speaker will be full. By to-morrow night the fight will have become warm, and if some of the members become excited they will probably drop enough of their opinions to enable one to get a fair idea of the relative strength of the different candidates. As far as heard from all are in to win. It is plain that several men will be beaten. It is also well understood that, in forming the combinations that are expected, the man who can control the largest number of votes that can be transferred, practically controls the result.

The arrangements for the inauguration are complete and are the same as those already announced. Gen. Carr, the Secretary of State, has taken the oath of office and will to-morrow swear in Gov. Cornell and all of the State officers.

MR. SCHOONMAKER EXPLAINS.

THE HOSTILE CRITICISM NOT ANTICIPATED—GIVING THE REASONS WHY HE DECIDED TO DISCONTINUE THE SUITS AGAINST KINGSLEY & KEENEY.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Attorney-General Schoonmaker, who has unexpectedly walked into a fiery furnace, scarcely anticipated that he was about to expose himself to criticism, when, on Dec. 23, he signed a consent to the discontinuance of the State suits against Messrs. Kingsly & Keeney, of Brooklyn. When he was shown THE TIMES of this morning, and was asked to say what he would in regard to the discontinuance proceedings, he readily consented to give all the information he possessed. The suits for the State were permitted by Attorney-General Pratt in December, 1875. The prosecution was delegated to private counsel (John E. Parsons) in New-York, and Attorney-General Schoonmaker says his attention was not drawn to them, nor did he know the nature of their purpose until an application was made in November by Gen. B. F. Tracy to have them disposed of.

The first action, relating to the reservoir contract, drew out a cross-action by Kingsley & Keeney to recover a balance claimed to be due for the work. "In this action," wrote the Attorney-General, in his memorandum, "the matters which were relied upon for a cause of action in the first suit were interposed as a defense. Upon this issue the action was tried upon the merits, and resulted in a judgment in favor of the contractors and against the city, which was affirmed by the General Term and by the Court of Appeals. So far as the reservoir case is concerned, the judgment against the city in the cross-action by the contractors practically determines the controversy, and the eminent counsel for the city, who also represents the Attorney-General in the people's suits, as well as the Corporation Counsel, concur in my own opinion that a further prosecution of the people's suits would be fruitless, and, consequently, a useless expense." Mr. Schoonmaker says that when Mr. Tracy wrote him he went to New-York, and then had a conversation with John E. Parsons and Col. Tracy, in which it was decided to discontinue the suits, Mr. Parsons consenting. No effort had been made to push the cases, and Mr. Schoonmaker supposed, he says, that there seemed no reason for further pressing them. Mr. Parsons said, in the conversation referred to, that he considered the reservoir case disposed of by the decision of the Court of Appeals, and that he was not at all clear that the City could press the Third-avenue suit with any advantage.

Of the second suit, the Attorney-General's memorandum says it is "of much less importance in amount, and contains fewer facts upon which a recovery might be urged than the other. It relates to a definite subject-matter, but has some features in common with the other." After a careful examination of the pleadings, he comes to the conclusion that "under the law as enunciated by the courts in that case, and in other recent decisions, there can be no recovery by the people in this action, and he refers to the actions of the People against Stephens, 71 New-York, 527; the People against Dawson and others, Albany General Term, November, 1879; the People ex rel. Sage against Schuyler, Court of Appeals, December, 1879. A communication, signed by many of the most weighty and influential citizens of Brooklyn, represents that further prosecution of the State suits would be wasteful and abortive, and asks that they be discontinued." Not only was a memorial to this effect presented to the Attorney-General, signed by the Mayor and 100 or more others, but letters were sent, dated all along from Dec. 3 to Dec. 20, from Mayor Howell, Samuel McLean, Thomas C. De Witt, the Rev. Dr. Storrs, and Joshua M. Van Cott, (who had, however, been employed as counsel,) all counseling discontinuance. The Attorney-General says that if the city or the State is dissatisfied with the discontinuance, it works no hindrance to them, but that they may immediately, if it be so desired, reopen the prosecution.

JOE COBURN NOT PARDONED.

GOV. ROBINSON EXAMINES THE CASE BUT DECLINES TO INTERFERE WITH THE SENTENCE.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—The report from New-York that Gov. Robinson had pardoned, or was about to pardon, Joe Coburn, who was sent to prison for 10 years for attempting to kill Officer Tobias, was generally accepted as true here, and it was supposed that Gov. Robinson had succumbed to the pressure which had been brought to bear on him for a year or more in behalf of Coburn. Last Winter the same report was circulated, and Senator Ecclesine, who had used his influence to induce the Governor to commute the sentence, gave countenance to the report. At that time the correspondent of THE TIMES talked with Gov. Robinson on the subject, and found him quite indifferent to Coburn's fate. The excuse having been given him by the applicant for a pardon, that Coburn had lost flesh, the Governor replied that Coburn would probably lose more flesh before he obtained either pardon or commutation. Remembering the Governor's views as then expressed, the TIMES correspondent called upon the Governor this morning, and found him talking with Mr. Lester B. Faulkner, Mr. Henry A. Tilden, and some other Democratic friends. When the Coburn matter was mentioned, he came forward and began talking about it in the emphatic, deliberate manner characteristic of the man. He said that the degree of interest manifested in Coburn was so deep that he had been led to examine his case very carefully. He had gone over the testimony, and found that there could be no possible doubt that Coburn fired five shots at Tobias, and that it was only by chance that the latter escaped death. None of the witnesses for the defense really offered any testimony to relieve Coburn of the charge of attempted murder. "I am satisfied," said the Governor, "that the case was fairly tried; that Judge Sutherland's charge to the jury was a perfectly fair one, and that the verdict of the jury and the sentence of the court were just. I have not pardoned the man or commuted his sentence. Indeed, I have not even thought of doing the one thing or the other." He again expressed his astonishment that so much concern had been manifested in Coburn's welfare, but most positively reiterated his determination not to interfere in his behalf.

The report having been heard here in Albany that the Governor had been using his power to pardon criminals to an unusual degree during the past two months, and that in that time he had passed favorably on 200 requests to pardon, the TIMES correspondent ventured to ask him whether the report was true or not. The Governor laughed quietly, and said: "Nothing of the kind. I may say, however, that during the last months of my term there has been an unusual number of applications for the exercise of the Executive clemency. I have had a bushel of requests of all kinds. In order to clear out the business already accumulated I have given as much time as I could command to disposing of some old cases one way or the other. In disposing of this accumulated business I have decided 15 or 16 cases, in five of which pardons were granted. A few cases of life sentence were considered, and two of them were commuted, at the request of District Attorneys, because in both instances it had been discovered that the sentences had been erroneously imposed."

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Gen. Frederick Townsend, Adjutant-General, has made the following appointments for his office: Assistant Adjutant-General—John S. McEwan; Acting Assistant Adjutants-General—Frederick Phisterer and John B. Stonehouse; Chief Clerk—Edward B. Tenbroeck; Clerks—H. P. Stackpole and Hugh B. McLean; Messenger—Christian Schurr; Clerks engaged in copying muster-rolls—John C. Van Allen, John J. Haggerty, George D. Smith, George T. Allen, John N. Cutter, and Guy E. Baker; Keeper of the Bureau of Military Statistics—Harrison Clark; Janitor—J. V. B. Putnan.

Adjt.-Gen. Woodward disapproves of the finding of the court-martial which tried Capt. Cochen, of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, and awards him an honorable discharge.

An order has been issued by Adjt.-Gen. Woodward countermanding the order directing that the duties of Inspector-General be performed by the Adjutant-General.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

FLIGHT OF MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY—RUSSIA'S INTRIGUES AT KABUL.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The St. Petersburg *Invalide Russe* publishes a telegram from Tashkend, reporting the arrival there of the Afghan Sirdars, Nek Mohammed, brother of the late Ameer Shere Ali, and his cousin, the Ulema Hussein Khan, accompanied by a suite of eight persons. They fled from Kabul after the fighting which preceded Gen. Roberts's entry into the city, and solicited Russian hospitality.

Sirdar Nek Mohammed commanded the Afghans at the battle of Char-Asiab. Among the treasure found by the British at Kabul was a cup inscribed "Presented to Nek Mohammed for valuable services to the Russian Government in 1879."

Another dispatch from Tashkend states that Abdul Rahman Khan, the Afghan Pretender, obtained leave to visit his relatives in Ferghana, and has fled from there.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A dispatch, dated Kabul, Dec. 26, says that the Mohammedans are abandoning Kabul, fearing that some retribution will be visited upon them, as they all sympathise with the enemy. The Hindus who remain in Kabul report that a reign of terror existed from Dec. 15 until the city was abandoned by the rebels. Every shop and house was gutted, except those belonging to the Mohammedans. Women were stripped publicly, and men were shot in the streets. The total loss of the enemy in and near Kabul is placed at 2,000. The snow is melting fast.

A St. Petersburg dispatch announces that an agreement between England and Russia on the Central Asian question has not yet been effected.

EUROPEAN STATE QUESTIONS.

A DISSOLUTION OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT EXPECTED SOON AFTER EASTER—PRINCE BISMARCK'S DISARMAMENT SCHEME.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 31.—A London correspondent says: "A good many members of Parliament are now in town, and not one of them believes that the next session of Parliament, which begins on the 5th of February, will run to the usual time of prorogation in August. There seems to be ground for the belief that a dissolution of Parliament will occur as soon as the Budget and other urgent bills shall have been disposed of—probably soon after Easter."

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A correspondent says he learns, on good authority, that the attention of the English Government has lately been directed to the projects of disarmament put forward by Prince Bismarck; that, despite the recent qualifying statements, Prince Bismarck has projected a scheme for gradual disarmament, but Austria is the only Continental power which has given absolute adhesion to the scheme. "In diplomatic circles," the correspondent says, "it is expected that Prince Bismarck will make a declaration on the subject soon, but there does not seem to be much confidence felt in the integrity of his motives."

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople reports that Minister Layard's note to the Porte in reference to the Mohammedan priest who is reported to be under sentence of death for circulating pamphlets subversive of Islamism, being still unanswered, Minister Layard has suspended official relations with the Porte. The British Embassy nevertheless maintains a semi-official intercourse with the Porte, no actual rupture of diplomatic relations having occurred. Meanwhile, Sir Austen Layard awaits instructions from Lord Salisbury. Germany and Austria have urged Minister Layard and the Porte to come to an arrangement in the matter.

A Vienna correspondent announces that the powers have induced the Porte to order Mukhtar Pasha to publish another proclamation to the Albanians conjuring them in the Sultan's name to surrender Gusinje to Montenegro.

SPAIN'S POLITICAL TROUBLES.

A CRITICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS—THE ATTEMPT ON THE KING'S LIFE.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A dispatch from Hendaye, France, to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "Madrid letters describe the political situation in Spain as very critical. An alliance is being negotiated between Gen. Martinez-Campos and Señor Sagasta for the purpose of strengthening the Constitutionalists. Notwithstanding the urgent representations of the Navarrese Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies, the Government refuses to re-establish the *Fueros*."

MADRID, Dec. 31.—Gonzales, the would-be assassin of King Alfonso, who had been lying in wait about the door of the Royal Palace, fired from a corner of the sentry-box. Gonzales did not make much resistance on being arrested. The guards had to protect him from the violence of the crowd.

COLORED IMMIGRANTS IN KANSAS.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE REFUGEES FROM THE SOUTH.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 31.—A staff correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, who has been making an investigation of the exodus in Kansas during four weeks' travel through the State, writes a letter from here, giving his conclusions. He estimates the number of refugees in the State at 15,000. Of these, he thinks that probably one-fifth were able to buy a little land and are making a good progress in farming. Most of the remainder have found, through the Freedman's Relief Association, places as laborers, and are giving good satisfaction. In no county did he find them burdens upon corporated charities; but the demand for these laborers has been stretched to its fullest capacity, as the accumulation of refugees at the barracks now nearly 700—for whom no places can be found, clearly indicates. Judging from what he has learned from refugees themselves, and from the increasing number—now from 25 to 50—arriving every day, he predicts that the movement to Kansas will soon assume such proportions again as to astonish the country, and unless the tide can be turned, or the charity of the North more readily bestowed, that suffering which the Relief Committee, although laboring faithfully with the means at their command, has not been entirely able to relieve during the recent cold weather will soon be turned to general destitution and great suffering among the pauper refugees.

THE MYSTERIOUS BOSTON MURDER.

ANOTHER STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCE TO BE EXPLAINED—NO MOTIVE TO BE FOUND.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The death of Mrs. Helen J. Ward, at No. 11 Hamilton-place, yesterday morning, continues the subject of universal comment. The daughter, who it is thought shot her mother, will probably remain in jail until Jan. 7, when her examination in the Municipal Court will take place. The Medical Examiner held an autopsy upon the body of Mrs. Ward to-day, which developed the fact that two shots were fired, one of them fracturing, but not entering, the skull in the forehead, the other entering behind the ear and passing into the brain, causing death. The bullet was extracted from the brain, and a flattened bullet, which undoubtedly caused the wound on the forehead, was found on the floor of the room. This involves the case in deeper mystery, as the gentleman who loaned the revolver to the ladies for their protection states that he left one chamber unlent for the hammer to rest in, as a precaution against premature explosion, and the revolver when found had only two empty chambers. Friends of the deceased woman testify to the affectionate relations existing between mother and daughter, and no motive for the commission of the deed has yet been discovered. Miss Ward was visited at the Police Station last night, and wept bitterly over her situation. She has begged that her mother be not interred until she can see her. The friends of the young woman assert that it must have been a case where great nervous excitement made her entirely irresponsible for the act, even if it were committed by her. The case is one that will be very certain to engage the attention of medical scientists to no small extent.

THE GRAND CANON QUARREL.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE AWARDED POSSESSION.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 31.—The Circuit Court to-day announced a decision in open court on the contest between the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company and the Atchison and Topeka Railroad Company, over the occupation of the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas. This case has created deep feeling here, and has attracted much public attention. The court decides that the lease and contemporaneous papers executed at Boston in October, 1878, have no relation to, and do not affect, this controversy, and, therefore, the mandates of the United States Supreme Court, made last April, adjudging the Denver and Rio Grande Company to have prior right to use and build its road in the cañon, must be enforced. The court decides that the Atchison Company must deliver to the Denver and Rio Grande Company the entire line, with railroad on it, from the mouth of the cañon to the South Arkansas River—56 miles—on being paid the actual cost of construction, a Commissioner to report such cost. Then, if the Atchison Company wishes to build, it must build on the other side of the river in narrow places, or by parallel line adjacent. The formal decrees are yet to be prepared as to the line from the South Arkansas River to Leadville, 60 miles. The present graded line is awarded to the Atchison Company. The topography of that country admits of the easy construction of other lines. The Denver Company has filed its petition to pay or deposit money to cover the cost at once, and have immediate possession given it, so that it may go on and finish its line to Leadville.

LOUISIANA ELECTION RETURNS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 31.—The Board of Canvassers has completed the official count. The new Constitution is adopted by a majority of 59,148, and the debt ordinance by 10,487 majority.

RUINS OF THE BOSTON FIRE.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—The débris on the site of several of the buildings which were destroyed by the fire on Sunday night was burning last night. The standing walls have been pronounced unsafe, and, as a high wind is likely to blow them over, a detail of officers was on duty at the ruins throughout last night guarding the ropes, and keeping citizens from danger. The walls have been "toysted," so that if they do fall neighboring buildings will not be injured. All last night streams of water were thrown on the burning ruins by a detail of hosemen from the engine companies. Yesterday afternoon an accident occurred in the Cathedral Building. Ladderman E. B. Smith, Stover Smith, and Eugene Cummings, of Truck No. 8, were in the third story, overhauling the ruins, when the flooring gave way and fell into the story beneath. The firemen were buried in the ruins, but were soon extricated. No one was fatally injured.

The vault of the New-York and Boston Dispatch Company was opened yesterday, and the contents found intact. The vault had been buried in smoldering ruins since Monday morning and apprehension was felt as to the safety of the contents. The vault contained mortgage deeds to the value of $30,000, $6,000 in bank bills, $3,000 in silver coin, and other valuable property, the whole estimated to be worth between $60,000 and $70,000.

IN TIME OF WAR AND PEACE

SCRAPS OF UNWRITTEN POLITICAL HISTORY.

THE RECOLLECTIONS OF A PROMINENT REPUBLICAN—HOW CHESTER A. ARTHUR ENTERED POLITICAL LIFE—THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE—A GREAT TRIAL AND ITS RESULTS—INCIDENTS OF THE WAR TIME—GOV. MORGAN'S ADMINISTRATION—RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS.

I.

IN POLITICS YEARS AGO.

In these later days, people, even the men who are most intimately connected with politics, and who take a most active part in political discussions—at least those of the younger generation—have but little idea of the intensity, warmth, and excitement which marked such controversies in the past. During the days of Jackson and Clay even the boys bore a share in the hickory-pole raisings for the one, or the ash-pole raisings for the other, and it is a matter of record that during such ceremonies fierce fights, which often resulted seriously, occurred even among the children. Such a battle marked the advent of Chester A. Arthur, as well as of many other prominent New-York Republicans, into politics. It was in a country village in the interior of the State, during the memorable campaign which resulted in the success of Polk over Clay, that the boys of Whig parentage determined, in honor of "Harry, the hero," to raise an ash pole. While they were engaged in doing so they were set upon by a number of lads of the Democratic "Pork and Dollars" persuasion, and for a time it seemed as if their pole would be taken possession of by the enemy. Even while the battle was at its height, however, young Arthur, placing himself at the head of his companions, led one desperate charge upon the followers of Polk, drove them from the field with broken heads and disfigured faces, and then, amid shouts of applause from the older spectators, who hugely enjoyed the sport, raised the ash pole to the honor of Harry Clay and the Whig Party. Commencing thus early—he was only about 14 years of age at the time of this occurrence—to take part in political affairs, and being from childhood up admonished that no good thing could come out of the Democracy, young Arthur naturally, when the time came, took warm sides with every movement which promised to break down slavery—the corner-stone of Democracy.

At an early age entering the law office of E. D. Culver, who has been called "one of the original emancipation lawyers," he was not long in imbibing an abhorrence for everything which smacked of bondage. It was his good fortune, at first in connection with Mr. Culver, and afterward upon his own responsibility, to be connected with the memorable Lemmon Slave Case, which a quarter of a century ago created the most unbounded excitement, not only in this State, but throughout the Union; which called forth special Messages from the Governors of two States, and which, all things considered, was one of the most remarkable as well as most momentous legal contests ever tried in this country.

II.

A MEMORABLE LAWSUIT.

The history of this then most important, though now almost forgotten, case, is deeply interesting. It seems that in November, 1852, Jonathan Lemmon and Juliet, his wife, both of whom had before that time been citizens and residents of the slave State of Virginia, determined to take up their residence in Texas, also a slave State, and with eight black people—their chattels—passed by way of steamer from Norfolk to New-York, their intention being to remain in this City until it became possible for them to secure a suitable vessel on which to continue their journey to Texas. On arriving in New-York they took up their residence in a hotel, and their eight slaves were landed and conveyed to a boarding-house at No. 3 Carlisle-street. While in this place they were discovered by a colored man familiarly named "Louis Napoleon"—a man of no education, but of considerable force of character, and who, by his connection with the case, was destined afterward to become famous throughout the country. This man, whether acting upon his own responsibility or with the aid and encouragement of other persons to this day remains in doubt, knowing of the condition of the eight Lemmon slaves, and being informed that the laws of the State of New-York permitted no human being to be detained in a condition of slavery, caused a petition to be presented to Elijah Paine, then one of the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, for a writ of habeas corpus to compel the production of the colored people before him, and an inquiry into the causes of their detention. The petition set forth, in substance, that eight colored people—two men, two women, and four children—"without being detained by any process issued by any court of the United States or by any Judge thereof; without being committed or detained by virtue of a final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon any such judgment or decree," were virtually held prisoners in the City of New-York. It was also set forth that the cause or pretense of such detention or restraint was that the persons so restrained were held under the plea that they were slaves, and that from their place of confinement they were to be conveyed by negro traders to Texas, where they were to be sold and reduced to a condition of slavery. It was further alleged that such detention of these persons for such purposes within the limits of the free Commonwealth of New-York was diametrically at variance with the letter and spirit of the laws of the Empire State, and the petitioner prayed that a writ of habeas corpus be directed to those having the negroes in their custody, commanding them to bring the alleged slaves before the court forthwith. The writ was promptly issued by Judge Paine, and the eight black people were brought before him. In reply to the writ, the Lemmon family, as respondents, stated that the eight persons in question were legally their property, their chattels, that they were slaves, and that being so, and sailing from the port of Norfolk, in the slave State of Virginia, they never touched at, landed, or came into the harbor of New-York except for the purpose of passage or transit from Virginia to the State of Texas—that is to say, from one slave State into another.

To this return the relator, represented by E. D. Culver and John Jay as counsel, (H. D. Lapaugh and Henry L. Clinton appearing for the respondents and representing the interests of the slave-holders,) at once interposed a general demurrer on the ground that the facts stated in the return did not constitute a legal cause for the restraint from liberty of the colored people. The case was argued at great length, and in an elaborate opinion, Justice Paine decided in substance that upon the free soil of the Empire State of New-York no human being could for a moment remain in a condition of slavery, and that whenever slaves from the South set foot upon that soil, unless they could be detained under the national law relating to fugitive slaves they at once lost their shackles, and became, in every sense of the word, freemen. He held that the Fugitive Slave law was inoperative in regard to the eight so-called Lemmon slaves, and did not affect them, and he therefore directed that they be set at liberty and be allowed to go where they would.

This decision, which was appealed from, created the most intense excitement all over the country, being, as it was, the first indication given by one of the great free States that the mere landing upon its shores of a slave at once made him free. Gov. Cobb, of Georgia, in his annual Message, looked upon the adherence to the decision of Justice Paine as a "just cause of war." In that Message he says: "If it be true that the citizens of the slave-holding States, who, by force of circumstances, or for convenience, seek a passage through the territory of a non-slave-holding State with their slaves, are thereby deprived of their property

them, and the slaves ipso facto become emancipated, it is time that we know the law as it is. No court in America has ever announced this to be law. It would be exceedingly strange if it should be. By the comity of nations, the personal status of every man is determined by the law of his domicile. This is but the courtesy of nation to nation, founded not upon statute, but is absolutely necessary for the peace and harmony of States and for the enforcement of private justice. A denial of this comity is unheard of among civilized nations, and if deliberately and wantonly persisted in would be the just cause of war."

Gov. Johnson, of Virginia, equally with the chief magistrate of Georgia, was terribly incensed at the action of Justice Paine. He made that action the subject of a special communication to the Legislature of the State, in which he said, among other things: "The decision of Judge Paine is in conflict with the opinions and decisions of other distinguished jurists, without, I believe, a single precedent to sustain it. In importance it is of the first magnitude, and in spirit it is without its parallel. If sustained, it will not only destroy that comity which should have subsisted between the several States composing this Confederacy, but must seriously affect the value of slave property wherever found. I deem the subject of sufficient public importance to require and receive the attention of the Government of this Commonwealth, and recommend that, for the present, provision shall be made by the General Assembly for the efficient prosecution of the appeal taken. If the statute of New-York has been rightfully expounded by the learned Judge, and is not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, it is proper that Virginia should know it. The same sovereign power by which New-York enacts her laws and gives them force within her limits pertains to Virginia within hers, and to them she will have to look for redress."

To this appeal from the Governor the General Assembly of Virginia responded by the passage of a resolution directing the Attorney-General of that State to employ such other counsel as he might desire, and to prosecute before the Supreme Court of the State of New-York the appeal taken from Judge Paine's decision. The State of New-York was not slow to act. In pursuance of a joint resolution of the Legislature, the Governor appointed E. D. Culver and Joseph Blunt as counsel to defend the interests of the State. Subsequently, as the case dragged its slow length along, Chester A. Arthur became the attorney for New-York, and upon his request and representation, William M. Evarts, now Secretary of State, was associated with him as leading counsel. It is only necessary to say further, that the Supreme Court sustained the decision of Justice Paine. Then the matter was taken to the Court of Appeals—Mr. Charles O'Conor being the principal counsel for the slave-holding power, and Mr. W. M. Evarts, together with Chester A. Arthur, appearing for the State of New-York and the cause of liberty. After hearing elaborate arguments, and with much deliberation, the Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment of the General Term, and so it was forever established that no man could live as a slave upon the soil of New-York.

III.
COLORED PEOPLE ON STREET CARS.

By the prominence which he gained in this case, Mr. Arthur won many friends among the colored people, as well as among liberty-loving men and women in all parts of the country. While it was in progress, that is, during 1855 and 1856, before it became "prosperous to be just," the street cars of most of the New-York City railroad lines made no provision for the transportation of colored people. On the Sixth-avenue and one or two other lines, conveyances labeled "Colored persons allowed in this car" were run at long intervals, but on the Fourth-avenue and other East Side lines, not even this provision was made. Under these circumstances, Lizzie Jennings, a respectable colored woman, neatly dressed, cleanly, and of good appearance, the Superintendent of a colored Sunday-school, hailed a Fourth-avenue car and succeeded in obtaining a seat in it. The conductor took her fare, thereby tacitly admitting her right to be a passenger, but hardly had he done so when a drunken white ruffian, who was seated in the car, demanded: "Are you going to let that —— —— nigger ride in this car?"

"Oh, I guess it won't make any difference," said the conductor.

"Yes, but it will," replied the other; "I have paid my fare, and I want a decent ride, and I tell you you've got to put her out."

Thus appealed to the conductor went to the colored woman and asked her to leave the car; she refused to do so. The car was stopped. The conductor attempted to eject her by force. She resisted bravely, crying all the time:

"I have paid my fare and I am entitled to ride."

Her dress was almost torn from her back. Strong men stood by but gave her no assistance. Still she fought bravely for what she believed to be her right. The conductor could not eject her and was compelled to call for the aid of the Police. By their efforts the woman was dragged from the car.

The matter coming to the notice of a number of influential colored people, they desired to make it a test case, and applied to Mr. Arthur for advice. He at once espoused their cause and took their case before Justice Rockwell, in Brooklyn. When the trial came on, the court-room was crowded almost to suffocation, and at one time serious trouble was threatened by those who believed that to seek justice for a black man was to do injustice to humanity.

Even the Judge seemed to share this opinion, for when the attorney handed him the papers in the case, he threw them upon the desk, with the exclamation:

"Pshaw! do you ask me to try a case against a corporation for the tort [the wrongful act] of its agent?"

In reply to this, Mr. Arthur plainly pointed out a portion of the Revised Statutes, under which there was an undoubted right of action. After examining it, the court concurred cordially with the counsel, the case was tried, and, much to the delight of the colored people, a verdict of $500 was rendered in favor of the plaintiff. The railroad company paid the judgment without further contest, and at once issued orders that thereafter colored people be allowed to ride upon its cars. Similar action was soon after taken by all the City railroad companies. At this there was great rejoicing among all the negroes in New-York, the Colored People's Legal Rights Association was established, and for many years afterward with much ceremony celebrated the anniversary of the trial which resulted as described.

IV.
OLD-TIME PRIMARIES.

There is much talk at the present time regarding the power of what is called "the machine" in politics, and the arrogant dictation of certain cliques of political leaders. Justifiable as are their criticisms now, they would, 25 or 30 years ago, have been a hundred-fold more so. At that period, and for some years afterward, the Whig Party was absolutely under the control, not of a clique, but of one man. Whig conventions were called simply to express his will, and it is a matter of record that on the eve of such gatherings Thurlow Weed, the all-powerful leader referred to, would call a number of his henchmen into a room of his hotel, and, with the full knowledge that his orders would be obeyed, dictate, even to the minutest detail, the programme to be carried out by the convention. There is much complaint now as to the manner in which primaries are conducted; yet the present plan of holding such meetings is perfection itself compared to that in vogue a quarter of a century ago. Now primaries are controlled only too often by trickery and fraud; then they were managed mainly by brute force. Organized gangs of ruffians were in the employ of every prominent politician, and it was their business to see that the party caucuses resulted as their masters desired. The tactics resorted to by these retainers were as effective as they were simple. If their respectable opponents happened to be in a majority, and the primaries seemed likely to go against them, it was their habit to station at intervals in the line of voters a number of their most reckless and powerful henchmen. At a given signal these gentlemen would knock the hats of their better class rivals down over their eyes, and by a liberal application of well-sharpened brad-awls in the fleshy part of their thighs and other soft places break up the line. Then the ballot-box was, of course, liberally and rapidly stuffed with the tickets favored by the rough elements, and the result, naturally enough, was as they would have it. There is no doubt that the frequency of such occurrences, together with such incidents as the Lemmon slave case and the ejection of colored people from street railway cars, as has been described, did much to bring about the formation of the Republican Party. In the organization of that party in this State Chester A. Arthur took an active part, was a delegate to, and one of the signers of, the call for its first convention.

V.
THE DAYS OF WAR.

When the war broke out, Gen. Arthur occupied the ornamental position of Engineer-in-Chief on Gov. Morgan's staff, but immediately after the commencement of hostilities he was made Quartermaster-General, and in that position not only gained much knowledge of the secret history of the war, but by the promptness and energy of his action did much to distinguish himself and serve the State. Some of the incidents which he can occasionally be induced to relate regarding the time in question are of a most interesting character. During the first year of the rebellion, when, because of the Mason and Slidell affair, the country seemed about to be plunged into a war with England, it will be remembered that there was great anxiety respecting the defenses of the Harbor of New-York. A plan adopted to make these defenses more secure necessitated the purchase of an immense quantity of timber, and, to consult with him in regard to such purchase, Gov. Morgan telegraphed Gen. Arthur to come to Albany. Arriving at the capital, he found the Governor very much troubled in regard to the proposed purchase. On the one hand, Mr. Morgan did not desire to leave the harbor defenseless, as it was, and, on the other, he was very anxious to avoid the responsibility of ordering the purchase of large quantities of material, which, if no war with England occurred, would, for all State purposes, be useless. Seeing his dilemma, and knowing the necessity for prompt action, Gen. Arthur took upon himself the responsibility in the name of the State, but without Executive authority, of securing the refusal of all the timber, round and square, in the lumber-yards of Troy and West Albany. This was to be rafted down the Hudson into New-York Harbor, but on the very next day the river became so choked with ice that such transportation was impossible. Not in the least discouraged by this fresh difficulty, Gen. Arthur came to New-York and purchased outright, in the name of the State, timber valued at more than $125,000. Soon afterward, however, the Mason-Slidell difficulty was adjusted, all thought of war with England at an end, and, as Gov. Morgan had feared, the immense quantity of timber purchased as described remained in the hands of the State officers, utterly valueless.

Mr. Truman, who was then a member of the State Senate, hearing of the transaction, made it the subject of much acrimonious discussion in the Legislature, and Gen. Arthur was telegraphed for by the Governor to come to Albany, and, if he could, to help the State officers out of their trouble. The General at once obeyed the order, and, arriving in Albany, found that there was pending in the Legislature a bill in regard to war expenditures by the State. To this bill he secured the addition of a clause providing that the proper officers might at their discretion sell and dispose of such material purchased for war purposes as remained on their hands unused. The bill, with this addition, was rushed through both houses, and was signed at once by the Governor. Under its provisions the timber was soon afterward sold at a profit to the State, and the criticisms of Mr. Truman and other gentlemen of his kind were effectively disarmed.

In the early days of the war it will be recalled that, under permission from the National Government, men of local prominence, but frequently of most unsavory character, were authorized to raise and organize independent regiments. So it came about that the streets, hotels, and public places of New-York were literally filled with Colonels, Majors, and Captains glittering with new uniforms and gold lace, but who had no real commands, and who did not acknowledge the authority of the State officers. One of the most notorious of this class of men was "Billy" Wilson, an emigrant runner, volunteer fireman, and rough, who had received authority from Washington to raise a regiment of Zouaves. Several hundred men of his own class rallied about him, and, refusing to accept the soldiers' rations provided for them by the Government, at first made appeals to the liberality, and then, growing bolder, organized raids upon the larders and liquor cellars, of the City restaurant keepers. Complaints of these outrages poured in upon the State authorities, and Gen. Arthur, representing the Governor, sent for Wilson and demanded that a stop should be put to the unlawful acts of his men. To this Wilson insolently replied:

"Neither you nor the Governor have anything to do with me. I am a Colonel in the United States service, and you've got no right to order me!"

"You are not a Colonel," was Arthur's indignant response, "and you will not be until you have raised your regiment to its quota of men and received your commission."

"Well, I've got my shoulder-straps any way!" said Wilson, "and as long as I wear them I don't want no orders from any of you fellows."

With this he was about to leave the office, when Gen. Arthur, a most powerful man, thoroughly aroused, sprang toward him with the exclamation,

"We'll make short work of your shoulder-straps!" tore the Colonel's insignia from Wilson's shoulders, and had him placed in arrest.

This incident, together with others of the same sort, and the conflict which Gen. Butler, claiming to be an independent power, had with the State authorities of Massachusetts, led Gov. Morgan, at the suggestion of Gen. Arthur, to request the National Government that no further authority be conferred upon individuals to raise independent regiments. This request was complied with. Gov. Morgan was at the same time made a Major-General of United States Volunteers, and afterward the State of New-York, together with all the States, was allowed to exercise supervision over all troops raised within their borders.

VI.
AT SEA WITHOUT PROVISIONS.

One of the best illustrations of the lack of management, the hap-hazard fashion of transacting important State business, which prevailed during the early days of the war, is to be found in the manner in which the Ellsworth Zouaves were equipped and left New-York. The regiment in question was made up of men who prided themselves upon their strength, drill, and daring. It was, so to speak, an army unto itself, and, under the independent system of organization already explained, comprised not only a full complement of infantry companies, but also a battery of light artillery and a troop of cavalry. All the infantry companies were not only armed differently, as they desired, but they contained, in some cases, 120 men, or 50 more than was, at the time, the regulation complement. So armed, about 1,300 men in all, they were on their way down Broadway, after having received, amid great enthusiasm, a stand of colors, when orders were received through Gen. Arthur, from the War Department at Washington, to the effect that the regiment could not be mustered into the service or leave the City until it had reduced and equalized its companies.

In pursuance of this command, Gen. Arthur, acting as Quartermaster-General, issued instructions countermanding his original order for furnishing the troops with supplies while en route from New-York to the South. The officers of the regiment, however, paid no attention to the order from Washington further than to beg Gen. Wool, the United States Commandant, to rescind it. To their petition was added that of many influential citizens and ladies. Gen. Wool gave the necessary permission, the regiment marched on board the troop-ship, and it steamed down the harbor.

Of this occurrence, the Quartermaster-General was not informed for nearly an hour after the sailing of the ship; then an officer came into his head-quarters and said, casually,

"Well, the Firemen Zouaves have got off at last."

"Got off!" cried Arthur, in astonishment; "that's not possible. Orders have been received from Washington forbidding them to leave, and there is not a pound of provisions of any sort on the troop-ship."

This was only too true. The regiment had actually put to sea without food sufficient for one man for a day. But the Quartermaster-General was equal to the emergency. In 15 minutes he put himself in communication with an extensive contractor, made him an allowance of 15 cents extra for each ration, and ordered him to hire every tug he could lay hands on, secure rations for 1,300 men for five days, and hurry down the Bay after the transport. This was done, and the troop-ship, the officers of which had discovered the condition of their larder, having stopped on the way, was overtaken at the Narrows. The supplies were put on board, and the same night the regiment was at last "off for the seat of war."

VII.
NEW-YORK THREATENED WITH RUIN.

In the present days of peace and prosperity very few people realize that the City of New-York, in the Spring of 1862, was threatened with total destruction. One Sunday morning during the period in question, Gen. Gustavus Loomis, who was then the oldest infantry officer in the United States regular service, flushed and out of breath, hurried into the Inspector-General's office, then occupied by Chester A. Arthur. For a moment he was unable to speak, and Arthur, offering him a chair, asked:

"What in the world has happened, General?"

"The rebel ram Merrimac! the rebel ram Merrimac!" incoherently gasped the other.

"Well, what about her?"

"I have a dispatch from Gen. McClellan that she has sunk two United States ships—that she is coming to New-York to shell the City—may be expected at any moment—I'm so out of breath running to tell you the news I can hardly speak."

"Running to tell me the news!" exclaimed Arthur; "why in heaven didn't you hire a carriage?"

"Hire a carriage!" replied the old Army officer, lifting his hands in amazement; "hire a carriage! Why, that would cost me $2 50. I can't afford to spend so much out of my own pocket, and if I made such an expenditure on account of the Government, it would take all the rest of my official life to explain why I did so."

There was very much more truth than poetry in the latter part of old Gen. Loomis's remark. In those same early days of the war, it is a matter of record that an expenditure of $2 50 by an Army officer for an irregular purpose, of no matter what character, and involving no matter what momentous results, would have furnished months of employment to half a dozen clerks in the War Department.

The State officers were not so bound by red tape, and when, in addition to his first communication, Gen. Loomis informed Gen. Arthur that McClellan had ordered him to place his shore batteries in position and send vessels to the Lower Bay to watch for the appearance of the enemy, the latter lost no time in sending dozens of messengers, in carriages, in all directions to see that the order was carried out.

Unfortunately, however, prompt action on the part of the Inspector-General availed but little, for it was soon discovered that New-York, for all practical purposes, was absolutely defenseless against such a naval monster as the Merrimac. The "shore batteries" spoken of by Gen. McClellan in his dispatch did not exist. There were no heavy cannon in position on the so-called fortifications, and nearly all the cannon in the defenses at the Narrows were marked "shell guns," indicating that they could not be used to throw solid shot, and, as Loomis assured the Inspector-General, even for these guns there was not two rounds of powder in the harbor magazines. To remedy this alarming condition of things, Gen. Arthur set to work with every possible energy. All the available Militia companies were put into the harbor forts, and a powder-schooner arriving, providentially, from Connecticut, ample ammunition was soon served out. Luckily, as the event proved, all these precautions were unnecessary, for, a few hours after the arrival of the first alarming news—news which never reached the general public, which, on that bright Spring Sunday, was represented by crowds of well-dressed people on the principal avenues—Gen. Arthur received a dispatch from Gen. McClellan, telling him that the Merrimac had been sunk by the Monitor, and that the danger to New-York was past.

VIII.
A FEW POLITICAL SECRETS.

Passing from these military incidents of the war-time to those of a political character, it may be of interest to narrate upon how slight a pivot turned the nomination for the Vice-Presidency in the Convention of 1864, when Lincoln was renominated for a second term. In that convention, the majority of the delegates from New-York favored the nomination of Daniel S. Dickinson for Vice-President. A very strong minority, controlled by Seward, advocated Andrew Johnson for the position. The night before the meeting, in a caucus of the New-York delegation, George William Curtis made one of his characteristically-eloquent addresses in favor of Dickinson and against the dictation of Seward. Had the matter been allowed to rest here, Dickinson would undoubtedly have been nominated; but, as the caucus was about to break up, an indiscreetly-enthusiastic opponent of Mr. Seward arose and denounced him and his supporters in language too vile for publication. Naturally much incensed at what they regarded as most unwarrantable and unjust treatment, the friends of Seward and Johnson went to work with an energy which they might not otherwise have been aroused to display, and, among the Western and other delegations, won many votes to their side.

When the Convention met next day, it was found that the New-York and Pennsylvania delegations were seated in close proximity to each other; the friends of Dickinson from New-York being almost immediately beside the chief men of Pennsylvania. Simon Cameron, the leader of the latter State, at first favored the renomination of Hannibal Hamlin, but when he found that he could not bring about the success of his favorite, he instructed a trusted messenger to say to the New-York delegates that his friends would unite with them, if they so desired, in the nomination of Dickinson. His messenger, in the bustle and confusion of the Convention, found it impossible to reach that portion of the New-York delegation which was nearest to him, and was obliged to walk by a roundabout course to the other end, where, as it happened, the Seward men were seated in a body. To them, knowing nothing of their preferences, he gave Cameron's message, and they at once appreciating the importance of what was going on, assured him that their choice was Johnson and not Dickinson. Then Gen. Arthur, Thomas Murphy, and others of the Seward party went to Cameron and among the Pennsylvania men, prevented them from uniting on Dickinson as they had intended to do, and so secured the nomination of Johnson. It was by these means that the Tennessee tailor became, first the Vice-President, and then, upon the assassination of Lincoln, the President of the United States.

IX.
HOW BLAINE WAS DEFEATED.

In this connection, that is to say, in connection with the general subject of Presidential conventions and the insignificant events upon which their results sometimes hinge, it will not be amiss to relate a most interesting and hitherto unpublished incident in regard to the last National Republican Convention, held at Cincinnati. At a dinner party in Washington, last Winter, Senator Blaine, with that tact and good sense for which he is proverbial, laughingly replying to the toast of an injudicious friend who had hailed him as "The man who had come within an inch of being President," said:

"Yes, and there were just forty things that prevented me from getting that inch."

It is just possible that the following incident may have been in his mind at the time:

The night before the Cincinnati Convention made its nomination for the Presidency it became apparent to a number of the sagacious political leaders from New-York that if the Pennsylvania delegation should at any time, early in the proceedings, vote solidly for Blaine, as it was likely to do, his nomination could not be prevented. Before coming to Cincinnati, the Pennsylvania representatives had been instructed, whenever a majority should so demand, to vote as a unit. It was subsequently agreed that a complimentary vote should at first be given to the then Governor, Hartranft. In this later decision certain of Mr. Blaine's opponents saw their opportunity.

The Pennsylvania men had no thought that Hartranft would receive any considerable vote from any State other than their own, but a number of Blaine's opponents, in order to prevent them from breaking to the Maine favorite, arranged that he [Hartranft] should, from ballot to ballot, receive an increasing vote. By this means, the Pennsylvania men, a majority of whom were at heart enthusiastically for Blaine, were for a time bound in honor to stand by their original candidate. At last, however, two of them became disgusted with what they subsequently denounced as a trick, and demanded the right to vote as individuals. This right the Chairman, Mr. McPherson, himself a member of the delegation, and a friend of Senator Blaine, accorded them. Unfortunately for his cause, however, his decision was not well-timed. The tide in favor of Hayes had begun to set in. Of course, under the ruling of the Chair, the Pennsylvania delegation was not bound by majority rule to vote as a unit, and so, when the final ballot came, Blaine lost many votes that he would otherwise have secured. The arrangement by which the New-York politicians secured a rising vote for Hartranft may well be placed as chief among the causes which prevented James G. Blaine from being President of the United States. Upon such small hinges do great events sometimes hang.

W. C.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS.

GEN. GRANT IN THE SOUTH.
CORDIAL RECEPTION IN AUGUSTA—DISAPPOINTMENT IN CHARLESTON.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 31.—Gen. Grant and party arrived here to-night over the Central Short Line Railroad, and were received by a large crowd at the depot, notwithstanding rumors that they would not reach the city to-night. They were escorted to their hotel by President Wilson, of the Port Royal Railroad Company, and the Mayor and Councilmen of the city. An informal reception continued to a late hour. To-morrow a reception will be tendered the party, and the visitors will be shown over the city. The reception here is cordial and hearty. All along the route white and black residents thronged the depots and cheered lustily. At Charlotte, N. C., a deputation of citizens waited on Gen. Grant and tried to prevail on him to stay over. At Columbia, S. C., the Mayor and Chief-Justice Wilbur, of South Carolina, tendered a banquet, but the party could not wait. At 11 o'clock to-morrow the party will leave here for Beaufort, S. C., to attend the emancipation celebration, and from there will go to Savannah. Augusta is alive to-night, and to-morrow Gen. Grant's reception will be attended by thousands.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 31.—The announcement from Washington, published in a morning paper, that Gen. Grant would pass through this city, this evening, caused a general stir among the inhabitants, and attracted many visitors from neighboring villages. No steps were taken by the city authorities to accord Gen. Grant a formal reception, but extensive preparations had been made by the Federal officers and many colored societies to give a warm welcome. As evening drew nigh, crowds of eager faces peered through the doors and railings of the depot of the North-eastern Railroad. About 6 o'clock the following telegram was received: "Grant will arrive in Augusta to-night. Will leave Augusta at 11 o'clock to-morrow. Will arrive at Yemassee at 3 o'clock, and from there will go to Savannah." When the purport of the dispatch became known the crowd slowly retired amid a general murmur of disappointment and regret. The General has many stanch admirers in this region among Democrats, who expressed a determination to-day to vote for him if nominated by the Republican Party. His chief strength, however, lies among the colored people, who revere and idolize him.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.
PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—The circumstances connected with the death of Emma Meehan, who either fell or was thrown down a flight of stairs by her husband, William Meehan, on Sunday evening, were investigated this morning by the Deputy Coroner. The jury returned a verdict that the woman came to her death from violence—fracture of the skull—the result of being pushed down stairs by her husband. The latter was committed to prison to await the action of the District Attorney.

LACKAWAXEN, Penn., Dec. 31.—The residence of W. S. Russ, a prominent merchant of Deposit, N. Y., was entered by thieves a few nights ago, who, passing into the sleeping apartment, took from Mr. Russ's pocket his store key, safe key, and a large amount of money. The thieves then went to the store, opened the front door, passed in, and robbed the safe. Here they secured a quantity of silver coin and a valuable gold watch and chain. The thieves then locked the front door on the inside, and made their escape through a back entrance. The principal operator is believed to be a negro, who had resided in that place for some time, but who has not been seen since the robbery. It is believed the burglars used chloroform, as Mr. Russ did not awake until late the following morning.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 31.—The Governor to-day issued a warrant authorizing the Sheriff of Philadelphia to transfer to the New-Jersey authorities George Pickering, who murdered an oysterman in Camden recently.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 31.—Eph. Holland, who was arrested in New-York last September for throwing a rock at Hazael, in a pedestrian match, and a fellow-gambler named Arty Duffy, were attacked yesterday at a most frequented corner of Vine-street by a party of gamblers. Holland fled, leaving his friend to be severely kicked about the head until the Police interfered. No serious injury was done, but it is thought the matter will not end so, as the sporting men here charge Holland and Duffy with "squealing," and being responsible for raids on gambling-houses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—An agent of the secret service telegraphs to the Treasury Department from Sherbrook, Canada, that August and George Noel, brothers, have been arrested for passing and having in their possession counterfeit five-dollar notes of the National State Bank of Troy, N. Y. August Noel is a hotel keeper and a prominent politician.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 31.—James Cummings was arrested at Valatie yesterday, charged with robbery at North Pownal, Vt., and is held to await the arrival of officers from that State. It is believed that the arrest will lead to the discovery of a large gang of expert burglars.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 31.—The motions for new trials in the cases of George Mason and Gustave Ohr, for the murder of John Whetmaugh, of Philadelphia, in June last, were heard by Judge Meyers, of the Court of Common Pleas, this afternoon, and overruled. The prisoners were sentenced to be hanged on Friday, May 7, 1880, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 31.—E. H. Learned, late Cashier of the Uncas National Bank, was arrested here to-day charged with embezzling $35,000. He was taken before United States Commissioner Tenny, and, waiving examination, was held for his appearance on Feb. 16 in bonds of $15,000, which he obtained. The arrest was made under directions from Washington, and was not pressed by the bank's officers. Mr. Learned is confident that he can straighten up all the doubtful accounts if he is given time.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Michael Maher, Street Commissioner-elect, was arrested to-day on a warrant sworn out by George W. Mason, the present Deputy Street Commissioner, who charges Maher with illegal voting at the last election. He, it is alleged, voted in Canada in 1867, 1868, and 1869, and swore at the last election that he lived in Buffalo since 1846. He will have an examination on Jan. 8.

MARSHALL, Texas, Dec. 31.—The Currie habeas corpus case was called at 9 A. M. to-day in the District Court. Some dilatory skirmishing on preliminary motions took place between the counsel. After consultation between Currie and his lawyers, the latter concluded, as the prosecution was sufficiently prepared to announce itself ready, that it would be prudent to withdraw the application. The court-room was filled at an early hour. Among the people present were General Superintendent Noble and General Passenger Agent R. W. Thompson, Jr., of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, and Mayor Currie, of Shreveport, the prisoner's brother. Barrymore and Miss Cummins failed to appear, but as the defense was so successfully met by the prosecution, their absence was immaterial.

EASTON, Penn., Dec. 31.—John Burns stabbed his wife last night while she was asleep in bed. Her recovery is doubtful. Burns was arrested. He attempted to commit suicide, but his injuries are very slight.

INCREASED BUSINESS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—A condensed statement of the increased business in some of the leading articles of trade this year over last, compiled from official figures made up by Secretary Morgan, of the Merchants' Exchange, shows the following among the many favorable results and indications of prosperity: An increase in the receipts of wheat over last year, in round numbers, of 3,000,000 bushels; corn, 4,000,000 bushels; oats, 1,000,000 bushels; total receipts of all kinds of grain, 10,000,000 bushels, an increase of 10,000,000 bushels. The receipts of cotton since Sept. 1, the beginning of the cotton year, are 5,000 bales more than for all the preceding cotton years. The amount of wheat shipped by river for foreign exports, by way of New-Orleans, is 2,400,000 bushels; increase over last year over 500,000 bushels. Amount of corn by same route, 3,600,000 bushels; increase, 700,000 bushels. Much more grain would have gone down the river but for the unusually low water and shortage of tonnage. During the past Autumn, the hardware business has increased 50 per cent. in volume and 20 per cent. in values; the wholesale dry goods trade, 25 per cent. in volume, in values nominally; the retail dry goods trade, 35 per cent. in volume, in values nominally; the saddlery business, 25 per cent. in volume and 25 per cent. in values; the grocery trade, 25 per cent. in volume, 20 per cent. in values; the iron business, 150 per cent. in volume, and 100 per cent. in values. The value of buildings erected is nearly double what it has been for the preceding four years. Number of steamers arrived at this port, 2,349; canal-boats and barges, 1,414. Number of steamers departed, 2,881. Amounts of freight shipped by steamer, 676,245 tons.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Three months' leave of absence has been granted to Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, with permission to travel beyond the limits of the United States for the benefit of his health. During Gen. Sheridan's absence from his command the usual reports and returns will continue to be sent, as heretofore, to his head-quarters at Chicago, and such as need higher action will be sent from there to Gen. Sherman at Washington. When time is material, the commanding Generals of the departments composing the Military Division of the Missouri may correspond direct with Gen. Sherman through the Adjutant-General of the Army, at the same time sending copies of the correspondence to the Division Head-quarters, at Chicago.

A general court-martial has been appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on Jan. 5, 1880, or as soon after as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. The court-martial will be composed of the following officers: Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. C. S. Gordon, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Leighton Finley, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. M. D. Parker, Ninth Cavalry, and First Lieut. Charles Morton, Third Cavalry. The last-mentioned officer will act as Judge Advocate.

By direction of the President, Col. Stewart Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster-General, will, during the temporary absence of Brig.-Gen. M. C. Meigs, act as Quartermaster-General.

The leave of absence granted to Second Lieut. William Lassiter, Sixteenth Infantry, is extended five months.

Lieut. J. T. Sullivan is ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation, and Cadet Engineer W. B. Boggs, to special duty at Wilmington, Del.

The United States ship Nipsic left Norfolk last evening for St. Thomas and Venezuela. The Tallapoosa left Washington yesterday on a trip to New-York and Boston.

TIDINGS OF MARINE LOSS.
DISASTERS TO VESSELS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The American ship Orient, Capt. Allen, which arrived at Liverpool from New-Orleans on Dec. 28, lost her bowsprit, and had her cutwater and stern damaged in a collision.

The British ship Alexander McKenzie, Capt. Homewood, from New-York Dec. 4, for Antwerp, which was yesterday reported stranded near Ostend, has become a total loss. The crew was saved.

The British bark Black Prince, Capt. Tyrell, from New-Orleans for Amsterdam, previously reported ashore at Nieuwe Diepe, has broken up.

The British ship Cluurnum, Capt. Beadle, at Queenstown from San Francisco, came in collision with the British steamer Fifty-nine, Capt. Knight, from Baltimore Nov. 22 for Rouen, by way of Havre, by which the former vessel had jib-boom and head-gear damaged. The steamer's steering apparatus was also damaged.

The Italian bark Barbara Gallina, Capt. Pizarelli, from Fleetwood Dec. 18 for New-York, lost her jib-boom and head-gear in collision with the British ship Colonial Empire, Capt. Symmes, from Pensacola Nov. 10, which arrived at Liverpool Dec. 28.

The Spanish steamer Secondo Barrera, Capt. Suñer, from Charleston Nov. 28, for Barcelona, has put into St. Michael, with her machinery damaged.

The British ship Otago, Capt. Cringle, before reported at Bremen from Philadelphia, has been damaged by ice.

The German bark Jason, Capt. Albrecht, before reported at Bremen from New-York, has been beached and is full of water.

FALMOUTH, England, Dec. 31.—The Anna Casto, Capt. Repetto, from New-York for Dunkirk, has arrived here leaky. She was in collision in port, losing stanchions and bulwarks, and sustaining other damage.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 31.—The schooner Altavella, Holt, from St. Pierre, for Wilmington, N. C., reports, Dec. 25, off Frying Pan Shoals, encountered a severe west-south-west gale, with heavy cross-seas, and lost flying jib-boom and all attached.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The President and Mrs. Hayes, and the Vice-President, will hold a reception at the Executive Mansion on New Year's Day. The following is the programme: At 11 A. M., the members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps; at 11:15 A. M., the Chief-Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; at 11:30 A. M., Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Judges of the Court of Claims, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, ex-members of the Cabinet, and ex-Ministers of the United States; at 12 M., the officers of the Army and Navy; at 12:30 P. M., the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Assistant Secretaries of the departments, the Assistant Postmaster-General, the Solicitor-General, the Assistant Attorney-General, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and the heads of bureaus of the several departments; at 12:45 P. M., the associated soldiers of the war of 1812, the associated veterans of the war of 1846, the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia, and the Grand Army of the Republic; at 1 P. M., reception of citizens, which will terminate at 2 P. M.

THE LATE ASA PACKER'S ESTATE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—An "inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Asa Packer, late of Philadelphia," was to-day filed with the Register of Wills. It shows the following: Stocks, bonds, &c. $5,816,927 50; bonds and mortgages, $32,522 75; furniture, $4,000; carriage, $250; interest in E. P. Wilbur & Co., $7,500; real estate, $268,900; book accounts, $455,774 11; total, $6,573,874 36. The stock in the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company was appraised at $37 50 a share, the price at which the stock stood for several months succeeding Judge Packer's death. The present price—$52 50 a share—would swell the total present value of the stock owned by the estate to $7,500,000.

MINING VIEWS OF SENATOR JONES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Senator Jones was asked to-day regarding an alleged interview in the East, which went the rounds of the papers and represented that the Senator stated that the Comstock was "played out," and that Colorado afforded a much better field for mining operations than Nevada. Senator Jones declared that he had no recollection of ever having been interviewed on the subject, and certainly never expressed such sentiments as that interview attributed to him. He was sure of this, because he never entertained such sentiments, and a man would not be likely to misrepresent himself. As to the present prospects of the Comstock, Mr. Jones said: "I have a firm belief that next year will be prolific in important developments, and that they will be made at various points. The outlook was never more hopeful."

AN EXCHANGE'S BUSINESS INTERRUPTED.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—There was no business done at the Corn and Flour Exchange to-day. Immediately after the first call, and just when a few of the members had taken their places in the ring, the door opened and the Fifth Regiment Band marched in, and that precluded all business operations. Speeches were made by prominent members, congratulatory of the present general prosperity of business, and all the national songs were sung. The time was thus spent until the hour for closing, when a procession numbering about 600 persons was formed, and, headed by the band, marched to and around the site selected for the new building of the Exchange, nearly opposite the Post Office. There was nothing done in any of the markets.

IRISH RELIEF IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31.—The full text of a letter from the Irish Roman Catholic clergy of this city to a committee of the Irish societies, in reference to a proposal to collect funds for the relief of the distressed people of Ireland, is published, and points out that in Ireland itself, where the nature and extent of the want must be well and correctly known, no general movement has, so far, taken place to draw help from more favored portions of the country. They think, therefore, that the proposal to collect funds in Montreal for the relief of certain portions of Ireland is premature.

WESTERN REVENUE RECEIPTS.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 31.—The revenue receipts of the Peoria district for December are $1,057,950 96; for the year ending to-day, $8,624,053.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 31.—William Woodcock, United States Revenue Collector for this district, collected $101,435 18 during December, an increase of $39,023 89 over the same month last year. The increase for the past six months over the corresponding months of last year is $44,892.

LEADVILLE TRADE REPORT.

LEADVILLE, Col., Dec. 31.—The Chronicle's annual trade report of Leadville for the past year shows that the bullion and ore product was $12,082,906 61; the mercantile trade of the city, $20,000,000, and sales of mining property for sums over $500, $35,350,940.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Fire Inspector of Baltimore has compiled the damage by fires in that city for 1879. The whole number of fires was 289, causing damages aggregating $196,584 61. No record of the insurance was kept, but the Inspector states that the whole loss above insurance will not exceed $50,000. The greatest loss occurred in January, amounting to $74,198 34, and the smallest in April, $1,201. During the year 25 persons were burned by coal-oil, of whom 6 died.

The finishing-shop, planing-mill, and blacksmith's shop of the Wasson Car Works, at Chattanooga, Tenn., were burned at 10 o'clock last night. These buildings were totally destroyed, and machine-shop was damaged. The loss will reach $50,000; insured for $26,000 in the Hamburg, of Bremen; the Continental, of New-York; the Lancashire, and a French corporation unknown.

A fire broke out last night from a defective flue in the basement of Nos. 339 and 341 Sixth-avenue, occupied by Bluxome & Co., dry goods dealers. The flames were extinguished in a few minutes, but the damage done by fire, smoke, and water, is estimated at from $9,000 to $12,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—A person known for 25 years as Charles Parkhurst, who has led the life of a stage-driver and farmer during this time in California, died last Sunday near Watsonville, when it became known for the first time that the deceased person was a woman.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31.—A writ of injunction restraining the Board of Management of the Temporalities Fund of the Presbyterian Church in Canada from administering annuities has been quashed by Justice Jette. A notice of appeal was at once served, and it is likely the case will be ultimately taken to the Judicial Committee of the English Privy Council.

PROPOSED MILITIA LAWS.

THE POWERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

THE ACTS OF WASHINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION UNDER WHICH LINCOLN CALLED FOR 75,000 MEN IN 1861—SOME FEATURES OF THE PROPOSED ACT "TO REORGANIZE AND DISCIPLINE" THE MILITIA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the present session of Congress a vigorous effort is to be made to obtain the passage of an act "to reorganize and discipline the Militia of the United States." The proposed act is the result of a convention of "National Guard" officers held in this City in February last, and in St. Louis in September, in which such distinguished patriots as P. G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, who fired the Northern heart by firing on the national flag at Fort Sumter in 1861, Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, and Maury, of Virginia, were participants.

The existing acts concerning this important arm of the Government in the preservation of order and maintenance of law were passed in 1792 and 1795, under the administration of President Washington, when many of the framers of the Constitution were in Congress, and were entitled, respectively, "An act more effectually to provide for the national defense, by establishing a uniform Militia throughout the United States," and "An act to provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." It was under this last-named act that President Lincoln made his memorable call in April, 1861, for 75,000 men, when the aforesaid P. G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, had compelled the flag of the United States, the emblem of national greatness and national unity, to be hauled down in Charleston Harbor. How far the proposed act as to the Militia will have a tendency to repeal these obnoxious acts of President Washington's Administration, under which President Lincoln undertook to save the Union, we are not informed, but the published announcement this week by the President of the National Guard Association that in the proposed act "the right of the States to officer and control their troops is not only retained, but the President's power to detail officers to command them when called into service is reduced from that now allowed by law," is sufficient reason why an act framed with any such intent should not pass.

The principal reason why the earlier act of 1792, for the establishment of a uniform Militia, has not been fully complied with, is because there have been, to the positive directions of the statute, no sanctions, in other words, no penalties for non-compliance. If the act was constitutional—and its legality has been abundantly sustained—then the power of the National Government to direct a thing to be done, necessarily carries with it the power, by the imposition of fines and other punishments, to compel performance. The Constitution gives to Congress the power "to provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion." Also, "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

In some States there has been more or less jealousy of the exercise of this constitutional authority by the United States, and in others its wishes, as expressed in the act of 1792, have been treated with indifference, and to-day some States have no organized Militia of any description. In others the desire for novelties in a military way have caused Legislatures to enact Militia laws by which Militia rank has been given with such profusion that in some sections of the country nearly every third man has a military title. As illustrating the effort in some States to defeat the act of 1792 providing for the "national defense," the mixed board of distinguished Army and Militia officers presided over by Major-Gen. Winfield Scott, and appointed to consider defects in the Militia laws and recommend remedies, reported on the 28th November, 1826, that exemptions granted by many States were so numerous as to operate very injuriously, and "in some instances the number of exemptions was reported to be equal to the number of enrolled men." As long ago as during the Revolutionary War, the Continental Congress enacted that when a Governor of a State should be called into the service of the United States he should have the rank of a Major-General, yet at the present day we find many of the Governors with enormous Militia staffs—six or more aides-de-camp with rank of Colonel, an Adjutant-General ranking as Major-General, (the Adjutant-General of the regular Army is a Brigadier,) and a constellation of general officers in epaulets as heads of so-called Militia Staff Departments—to accompany him on festive occasions, and by their number and the quantity of gold lace give to the assemblage a "martial" appearance.

The act of 1792 undoubtedly requires some modifications, but rather in the direction of greater efficiency and penalties for non-observance than in the way of reducing the authority of the chief magistrate of the Union as Commander-in-Chief, and dividing it up among 38 local State functionaries, to be exercised or not at their pleasure. The act of 1792 provided for the enrollment of every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45. With proper exemptions, as, for example, of those who are students in colleges, all the free male inhabitants of a free State should either be prepared to perform stated Militia service, coincident with the exercise of political power, or else pay a moderate tax proportionate to their taxable abilities. The only difficulty would be in rearranging the law so as not to work individual hardship. With some modifications of certain other sections, so as to conform Militia organization to that of the same arm of service in the regular Army; the imposition of penalties for failure to comply with the law; the establishment of an efficient inspectorate in the Militia by detail of regular officers with full inspector powers and responsible to the President alone and not to the Governors; the increase of subsidies by the General Government toward the maintenance of a Militia regiment, if possible, in each Congressional district of 125,000 inhabitants, and a few like provisions, and the United States would soon have a Militia or National Guard organization on which it could rely to perform the duties required by the act of 1795.

In the proposed act to reorganize and discipline (?) the Militia, there seems to have been a strong jealousy on the part of its framers to the exercise of national authority, although apparently desirous of obtaining from the Government large subsidies. This is found in a section which reads as follows:

"Notice shall be given by each Adjutant-General to the Secretary of War of the time and place of the annual inspections of the active Militia and military property of his State or Territory, and thereupon the President shall detail an officer from the active or retired list of the Army to accompany the State Inspector during his inspection, and observe the general condition of the troops and public property, with the consent and under the general directions of the Governor of such State or Territory; * * * provided, however, that such officer shall have no authority in any way to control or interfere with the State Inspector, or to exercise any powers or authority during such inspection over the officers or men of the Militia inspected."

An inspecting officer in the regular Army does not train troops, and consequently, if detailed to inspect Militia, would not usurp a constitutionally reserved State authority. He merely investigates whether they are organized according to law, properly armed and equipped for service, and trained according to the discipline prescribed by Congress. In other words, his duty is to see how efficient they are for the purposes for which organized, and accordingly, when the troops are paraded for inspection, he causes them to be put through such military evolutions by their commanding officer as tactics and regulations require, and calls for such reports as are prescribed. As the President, under his constitutional authority, may, according to the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, designate particular portions of the Militia to be called into the United States service, when he deems a constitutional occasion has arisen, it becomes doubly important that the General Government should have complete information on the subject of their efficiency. In the interests of the resuscitated so-called "State rights" theory, the officer detailed under the proposed act by the President to observe the public property of the United States furnished the Militia can only do so "with the consent and under the general directions of the Governor," and have "no authority in any way to exercise any powers or authority during such inspection over the officers or men of the Militia inspected." Under the act of Congress of 1808 the United States has annually appropriated $200,000 for the purpose of providing arms and military equipments for the Militia, and the convention of so-called National Guardsmen now ask $2,000,000 per annum for their proposed "National or State Guard." This would not be an extravagant sum if an effective National Militia can be secured which can be called on as an arm of the Government to be constitutionally employed in suppressing rebellion, riot, or insurrection.

It must be admitted that the codified United States Revised Statutes, as they now stand on this subject, have a comical feature in respect to the equipment of the troops. If, for example, Governor Cornell has been duly enrolled under the act of 1792, as undoubtedly he had been under the "law-abiding" administration of Gov. Robinson, we presume he immediately provided himself, as the statute requires, "with a good musket or fire-lock of a bore sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack, a pouch with a box, therein to contain not less than 24 cartridges, suited to the bore of his musket or fire-lock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball." We also presume that he is still ready, in the language of the statute, to "appear so armed, accoutred, and provided, when called out to exercise or into service, except that when called out on company days to exercise only he may appear without a knapsack." Such is the law, and as the Supreme Court of the United States has declared that when Congress acts upon a subject within its competency, under a constitutional grant, necessarily exclusive, State action thereon becomes superseded, it follows that all the laws of this State upon the subject of an organization of its National Guard which in any wise conflict with the act of 1792 are void. Each commissioned officer in our gallant Seventh Regiment, National Guard, presumably took the required oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and yet we do not recall a single instance of a Broadway parade where the officers of that excellent regiment ever appeared "armed with a sword or hanger and espontoon," as section 1,628 of the United States Revised Statutes requires. At the late Seventh Regiment Fair visitors were shown, as a curiosity, an espontoon or half pike, somewhat like a halberd, six feet two inches long, such as all foot officers carried before 1803. Unless the law should be speedily changed, we shall expect to see our famous "law and order" regiment properly equipped as the statute requires when it makes its next parade.

B. A.

THE WEATHER.
SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1—1 A. M.—The barometer remains high in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, stationary or higher temperature. A slight depression has moved eastward over the lake region to the coast of Maine, followed by brisk north-west winds, rising barometer, and cooler, clear or clearing weather. The barometer has fallen in the North Pacific region and Dakota, with southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain. The rivers rose rapidly on Wednesday at Freeport, and three feet at Pittsburg; also about one foot at St. Louis, Cairo, and Memphis; but fell two feet at Chattanooga, five feet at Nashville, four feet at Cincinnati, and over three feet at Louisville.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, falling, followed by rising, barometer, cooler, north-west backing to warmer, south-west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising barometer, warmer southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather, except in Western Texas, northerly winds, cooler cloudy weather.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region, stationary or rising, followed by falling, barometer, warmer, south-west winds, clear, followed by partly cloudy, weather; in the upper lakes, possibly rain or snow.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by rain or snow.

For the Pacific coast region, clear weather, except rain in the North Pacific.

For the canal regions, the temperature will remain above freezing.

The Lower Ohio will fall somewhat, but the Upper Ohio and Central Mississippi will rise somewhat.

Cautionary off-shore signals continue at Indianola, and are ordered for Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, and Sandy Hook. Cautionary signals continue at Portland, Section 7, and Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	22°	20°	3:30 P. M.	32°	30°
6 A. M.	20°	19°	6 P. M.	30°	31°
9 A. M.	27°	23°	9 P. M.	28°	31°
12 M.	29°	28°	12 P. M.	28°	31°

Average temperature yesterday.......[illegible]
Average temperature for same date last year.......27°

SENATOR EDMUNDS AT HOME.

The Hon. George F. Edmunds reached Burlington, Vt., on Monday afternoon, and in the evening was tendered a reception by his townsmen. In response to their friendly greetings he spoke as follows:

"It is scarcely possible—or, I should say, quite impossible—for me to express my sensibility of your kind and neighborly courtesy in coming to meet me here to-night. In any one's life it is the happiest moment, whatever responsibilities he may have borne, whatever honors he may have achieved, however remote and long may have been his wanderings, when he returns once more to his old-time home, and takes by the hand his friends and neighbors and the companions of his youth. Not only in places of the highest responsibility, but in the travels abroad which my health has compelled me to perform, my greatest happiness—after the knowledge that I had served to your satisfaction in the positions to which your kindness has raised me—has been to come back to my old home and see my townsmen once more. All that makes up civic peace and harmony (for differences of creed, of party, and of principals in reality and truth but unite us the more closely) and the brotherhood of a community, a town, a city—which is the real freedom of a well-ordered State—is here, and I learn with pleasure, prosperity and happiness. The citizen's greatest pride and happiness is when he returns to the spot where he was born and where he lives. After the worry, the excitement, the struggle of the day, one finds rest and peace and the highest happiness as he goes to the quiet and serenity of his home. I cannot adequately express my sensibility on returning, after a year's absence, and finding my old friends ready to greet me and my old home in peace and prosperity. I can only thank you most sincerely."

ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

We give below the number of arrivals of vessels from foreign countries at this port for the month of December, distinguishing their class and nationality. This table is compiled from the books of the Government kept at the Barge Office by Mr. Alfred Mabie, Boarding Officer:

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
American	18	20	27	23	81	169
British	91	26	61	39	40	257
Norwegian	..	9	83	3	..	95
Italian	1	..	46	3	..	50
German	14	8	20	2	..	44
Austrian	..	2	19	..	..	21
Dutch	3	2	..	1	..	6
French	2	..	4	..	..	6
Spanish	2	..	2	1	1	6
Belgian	5	..	..	..	..	5
Swedish	..	..	2	3	..	5
Danish	2	..	..	1	..	3
Portuguese	..	1	..	2	..	3
Haytian	..	..	..	1	2	3
Russian	..	1	1	..	..	2
Argentine	..	1	..	..	..	1
Costa Rican	..	..	..	1	..	1
Venezuelan	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total 1879	138	70	265	81	124	678
Total 1878	108	22	161	62	112	475
Total 1877	103	25	140	65	79	412
Total 1876	84	22	118	81	75	380

COASTWISE ARRIVALS.

The number of arrivals from domestic ports during the same period was as follows:

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
Eastern ports	24	1	1	8	697	731
Southern p'ts	112	1	3	7	93	216
Total 1879	136	2	4	15	790	947
Total 1878	107	1	3	2	736	850
Total 1877	124	3	7	7	915	1,061

YEARLY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN ARRIVALS.

The number of arrivals from foreign ports for the year just closed, as entered upon the Government books at the Barge Office by Mr. Alfred Mabie, Boarding Officer, is as follows:

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
American	188	203	432	435	1,156	2,414
British	1,096	269	729	346	364	2,804
Norwegian	1	83	1,000	43	..	1,139
Italian	3	3	487	67	..	560
German	120	81	236	13	..	459
Austrian	..	9	218	11	..	238
French	40	..	37	5	..	82
Swedish	..	..	65	6	..	76
Dutch	35	4	9	14	..	62
Belgian	59	1	1	..	..	61
Spanish	10	2	16	15	9	52
Danish	29	..	4	4	..	37
Haytian	..	..	..	17	19	36
Portuguese	..	6	8	12	1	27
Russian	1	3	12	..	..	16
Venezuelan	..	..	..	6	..	6
Costa Rican	..	..	..	4	..	4
Mexican	..	..	..	3	1	4
Argentine	..	2	..	..	..	2
Nicaraguan	..	..	1	..	..	1
Brazilian	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total 1879	1,591	681	3,284	1,023	1,548	8,077
Total 1878	1,310	840	2,919	1,021	1,523	7,348
Total 1877	1,074	389	2,254	1,076	1,451	6,244
Total 1876	973	336	1,879	1,082	1,436	5,731

COASTWISE ARRIVALS.

The coastwise arrivals for the same period were as follows:

Eastern Ports.	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
January	20	..	1	9	190	221
February	27	..	..	..	221	248
March	21	..	..	5	720	746
April	22	1	1	6	859	889
May	23	1	3	11	860	898
June	35	..	4	10	1,011	1,060
July	21	2	11	10	897	941
August	20	3	4	10	968	1,005
September	28	3	6	13	1,005	1,055
October	21	2	11	11	1,005	1,050
November	23	..	3	10	1,132	1,168
December	24	1	1	8	697	731
Total 1879	270	10	45	96	9,586	[illegible]
Total 1878	263	9	29	69	7,053	[illegible]
Total 1877	270	23	64	73	9,246	[illegible]

Southern Ports.	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
January	83	1	2	3	48	136
February	88	2	2	3	76	171
March	84	1	2	1	91	189
April	74	..	2	2	251	329
May	80	2	2	3	226	313
June	81	..	4	1	251	343
July	90	1	3	1	279	378
August	94	1	6	1	281	383
September	96	1	7	1	213	321
October	92	1	3	3	276	379
November	97	..	2	2	73	180
December	112	1	3	7	93	216
Total 1879	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total 1878	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total 1877	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DISPUTED TITLE TO A PIER

THE CITY TO TAKE FORCIBLE POSSESSION.

A LONG CONTEST RESPECTING THE OWNERSHIP OF THE PIER AT FOOT OF SIXTY-FIRST-STREET, EAST RIVER—EX-ALDERMAN TOWLE'S CLAIM TO THE PROPERTY.

Corporation Counsel Whitney yesterday sent to the Dock Commissioners his opinion regarding the ownership of the pier at the foot of Sixty-first-street, East River. The title to the pier has been in dispute for about 60 years, and the question has been before the Corporation Counsel for nearly two years. The claimant of the property is ex-Alderman Jeremiah Towle, who seems to have had undisputed possession of it until about 1847, at which time an attempt was made by the City to obtain possession of it. In the early part of 1849 a committee was appointed by the Board of Aldermen to investigate the matter. The majority of that committee reported that the City owned the pier, and the minority came to the conclusion that it was justly the property of Mr. Towle. Mr. Willis Hall, at that time Counsel to the Corporation, gave his opinion that the pier was the property of the City. Corporation Counsel Whitney, in his opinion, coincides with his predecessor of 1848, and with the majority of the Aldermanic committee, and also comes to the conclusion that the pier belongs to the City. He also embodies in his opinion a brief history of the pier, which, he says, is one that was rebuilt, or renewed, or, perhaps, extended, from the pier which existed there as long ago as 1807. At all events, a pier is shown at that point on a map made by the Commissioners, under an act passed in 1807, which pier appears to be included within the bounds of the City. In 1826 the property in the immediate neighborhood was bought by certain parties with the intention of dividing it among themselves. Mr. Towle has now in his possession two deeds, from which it appears that the understanding was that the vendor should convey the several lots to the respective purchasers, but the lands reserved on the City maps for streets were to be conveyed to three of the parties, as Trustees, to be held for the benefit of all, and when the streets were opened, to divide the award for damages among the adjoining lot-owners. One of these deeds is the one conveying the streets to the Trustees. The other deed conveys to the same Trustees the water lots on the property, in trust, to be held for the benefit of all, to be used only for wharves, &c., but with power to sell, and, if sold, the proceeds to be divided among the owners of the other lots. These lots include, in the map of the property, the whole water-front east of the centre line of Avenue A, including the pier.

In 1828, the owners of this property petitioned to have Sixty-first-street opened. Mr. Towle claims that the petition only asked to have the street opened from Third-avenue to Avenue A. As a matter of fact, however, the Common Council ordered the street to be opened to the East River. Commissioners were appointed, the street was opened, and their action was confirmed by the Common Council. In their report the Commissioners said it would be necessary for them to take (among others) a strip of land, and which is in fact, the strip included between the north and south lines of Sixty-first-street, the easterly line of the old post road, and the other edge of the pier, as it then stood. This line is described by direction and distance, and goes directly around the pier, which, as laid down on the damage map, was very irregular in shape. Both distance and direction correspond exactly with the map, and this induces the belief in the mind of Mr. Whitney that there can be no doubt that the report of the Commissioners so made and confirmed included the pier in the street, and that by that confirmation the pier became a part of the street. The report of the Commissioners further stated that the title to the land was vested in the three Trustees before mentioned, and that the amount of the damage was $2,000. And just here is where the point in controversy comes in. Mr. Towle claims that the Commissioners had no power to open the street below Avenue A, and when the matter was before the Common Council in 1847-8, he produced affidavits made by two of the Commissioners who opened the street, setting forth that they did not include the value of the pier then existing there in their assessment of damages; in fact, that they did not take it. He also claims that at that time high-water mark was at the westerly line of Avenue A. These positions, however, are both controverted by Mr. Whitney. They were ordered, he says, to take the land to the East River, and no matter what their intention was, they did take it.

Mr. Towle, the Corporation Counsel says, claims title to the pier, in the first place, under a tax lease from the City for 45 years, dated Oct. 12, 1844. He is not certain, however, that the tax lease actually covers the pier. The only description of the property in the lease is that it is Lot No. 18 in the Mount Vernon map. The pier had been a small part of Lot No. 18, but as Mr. Whitney has not found the tax maps in use in 1835, he is unable to decide whether or not, after Sixty-first-street was opened, the pier was, by mistake, included in Lot No. 18, and assessed as private property. At all events, he says, a tax could not be laid on a public street and a sale for such a tax would not convey a title. Mr. Towle also claims to own the fee. His claim is that certain taxes being laid on Lot No. 18, and being in default, he, at the request of the surviving Trustees, advanced the money to pay them and took a mortgage on said lot (including the pier and street) for his security; that, the mortgage not being paid, it was foreclosed, and the property sold and bought in by him, and he claims to own the property in fee under the deed. But the trouble here is, Mr. Whitney says, that the Trustees had no right to mortgage the public street and no title to that part of Lot No. 18. Mr. Whitney concludes thus:

"In view of all these facts, I can only reaffirm the opinion of the former Counsel of the Corporation, Mr. Willis Hall, and the decision of the majority of the committee of the Board of Aldermen, that Mr. Towle has no right whatever to the pier."

Dock Commissioner Vanderpool, when asked what the effect of the opinion would be, not only as regards the pier in question, but other water-front property now in possession of, and claimed by, private individuals, said he had no doubt it would be found, on investigation, that there were many other pieces of property in the same condition, and that the effect would be to dispose of the whole question of squatting on public property by private individuals. They should, he said, institute an investigation into the subject, and ascertain what property, if any, had been taken from the City by private parties in much the same manner. There had been, he said, a pier at the foot of Sixty-first-street for more than 50 years, and during all that time ex-Alderman Towle had claimed to own it and had collected a large amount of money for wharfage. In fact, the City had paid him a large amount of wharfage, when it used the pier as a means of transfer to Blackwell's Island. It was, he said, an important point on the East River, and frequently as many as 20 schooners could be seen lying in the neighborhood waiting for a chance to unload. Being an ex-Alderman, Mr. Towle has succeeded, heretofore, in bluffing the Common Council off whenever they have attempted to get possession of the pier. "Now," Mr. Vanderpool said, "we shall take immediate possession, and notify Mr. Towle to pay over to us all the money hereafter collected by him for the use of the pier."

Corporation Counsel Whitney, when asked whether the City would take any action to recover the money heretofore collected by Mr. Towle for wharfage, said: "The main thing is possession of the property. The improvements have been made, the pier built, &c., by the claimant of the property. Mr. Towle, so that there would be no particular advantage in a suit against him on the part of the City for the past rents. His claim would be as large as ours, I imagine. I think the property clearly belongs to the City. The Dock Department will take possession of it, I suppose, and leave the claimant to sue us, if he is so advised."

POLICEMEN ON TRIAL.

A CONFLICT OF TESTIMONY—PERJURY SOMEWHERE.

At the Police trials yesterday, before Commissioner Voorhis, Patrolman Edward J. Kennedy, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was charged with having been in the unlicensed liquor store of John Lynch, No. 24 West Third-street, at 11:20 o'clock P. M. on Dec. 14, while he was on patrol duty, and having played pool and drank beer and whisky while in the place. He was also charged with having been in the place from 1:20 to 3 A. M. on the 15th of December, abetting in violations of the Excise law, and failing to arrest the proprietor of the place or his bar-keeper. Patrolman Peter Kenny, of the same precinct, was also charged with a like offense. The charges were preferred by Samuel and Sidney H. Conklin, in the employment of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and the prosecution was carried on by Mr. D. J. Whitney, the agent of the society. The brothers Conklin testified that they were in the place at the time indicated in the complaint and saw Kennedy and Kenny there. Kennedy played pool in the back room and drank twice with the proprietor and the scorer; Kennedy paid for the beer. They also swore that Kenny entered the place in full uniform at about 2 o'clock in the morning, and drank with some of the parties in the place. While Kennedy was playing pool, a disorderly man entered the store and the officer threatened to arrest him. The officers, on their own behalf, denied in the most positive terms that they were in the place at all. Lynch, the proprietor of the place, also swore that neither of the officers were in his place. Patrolman Money swore that he saw Kennedy at the station-house at midnight, and Patrolman Moore testified that he met him at 12:45 A. M. at the walking-match. Two citizens also testified that they saw the officer at the match. The case occupied the attention of the Commissioner for several hours, and the decision is reserved.

Patrolman Mohr, of the Seventh Precinct, who is under bail for homicide in causing the death of John Slatterly by knocking him down in Madison-street on Dec. 13, was before Commissioner MacLean yesterday. The testimony produced was the same as that given before Coroner Woltman during the inquest. No new facts were developed, and the case was laid over until the result of the criminal charge against the officer was reached.

LETTERS TO BE STOPPED.

Postmaster James received yesterday from Postmaster-General Key an order requiring the Postmaster to withhold from delivery postal or money orders directed to the firm of T. Potter Wight & Co., of No. 36 Wall-street and No. 12 Broad-street, in this City. This order was issued on substantially the same sort of complaint as that made against "Lawrence & Co., of No. 19 and 21 Exchange-place," the bogus stock-brokers, an account of whose dealings, together with the methods employed by other similar firms, whose mails are also interdicted, was published in yesterday's TIMES. The Postmaster is instructed to return the money-orders to the parties sending them, and to stamp registered letters with the word "fraudulent" whenever they are found directed to any of the firms in question. An additional order, also, was received instructing the Postmaster to withhold the ordinary letters addressed to Lawrence & Co., or under any of the firm's aliases, and to send them to the Dead-letter Office with the word "fictitious" stamped on the envelopes.

THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1880.

WHAT IT COSTS TO MAINTAIN THE CITY GOVERNMENT FOR A YEAR.

The Board of Apportionment yesterday adopted the final estimates for the year 1880. The following table shows the amount appropriated for the expenses of each department as well as the amount appropriated for a like purpose last year:

Objects and Purposes.	Appropriations for 1879.	Appropriations for 1880.
The Common Council	$116,250	$106,450
The Mayoralty	46,000	42,000
The Department of Finance	252,500	251,000
State Taxes	3,751,062	3,571,823
Interest on the City debt	8,790,154	8,459,319
Redemption of the City debt	1,164,446	191,696
Armories and drill-rooms, rents	82,250	89,700
Rents, (leases in force)	51,200	55,539
Judgments	450,000	600,000
The Law Department	155,500	161,120
The Department of Public Works	1,748,369	2,049,600
The Department of Public Parks	479,000	568,500
The Department of Buildings	71,500	85,000
The Department of Public Charities and Correction	1,257,000	1,348,883
The Health Department	190,000	251,540
The Police Department (proper)	3,358,100	3,282,749
The Police Department (for street-cleaning)	690,000	825,000
The Fire Department	1,254,970	1,307,670
The Department of Taxes and Assessments	107,200	107,200
The Board of Education	3,400,000	3,500,000
The College of the City of New-York	140,000	140,000
Advertising, printing, stationery, &c.	137,260	152,800
Salaries—City courts	328,800	327,899
Salaries—Judiciary	865,485	865,856
Coroners' fees	70,000	46,000
Sheriff's fees	40,000	40,000
Election expenses	185,000	177,100
Miscellaneous	187,073	188,914
Asylums, reformatories, and charitable institutions	932,000	998,741
Total	$30,247,750	$29,642,991
Deduct estimated revenues of general fund	2,500,000	1,500,000
	$27,747,750	$28,142,991

The amount appropriated for 1880 shows an increase over the estimate of 1879 of $395,241. This increase is made up of new appropriations for the erection of buildings and other purposes, as follows:

Expenses on City real estate	$25,000
Seventh Regiment new armory fund	15,000
For purchase of furniture and fixtures belonging to Seventh Regiment	24,500
Claims payable under special acts of Legislature	19,220
Strengthening the Croton Aqueduct	150,000
Expense of laying four-foot Croton mains to replace six-foot pipes in Ninety-third-street, Tenth-avenue, Eighty-fifth-street, to Central Park Reservoir	60,000
Laying Croton pipe, formerly paid from the proceeds of City bonds	250,000
Water supply for Twenty-fourth Ward	12,500
Maintenance of Southern Boulevard and Sedgwick-avenue, in Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	12,500
Laying new walks and repairing old walks in Central and other City parks	55,000
For the erection of new buildings by the Department of Public Charities and Correction	79,200
Inspection of tenement-houses by Board of Health	16,000
For purchase of steam-tugs, scows, and additional apparatus to be used in cleaning streets by the Police Department	185,000
For repairs of fire-engine houses	20,000
For pay of Inspectors, Poll Clerks, and landlords in 109 Election Districts at the election in 1879, the appropriation for that year being insufficient on account of the new apportionment	21,800
Total	$754,720

Reductions have been made in the appropriation for interest on the City debt, $330,834; State taxes, $179,739, and other items.

THE CENTAL SYSTEM.

ANOTHER DETERMINED EFFORT OF THE GRAIN TRADE TO GET RID OF IT.

At the first grain call on the Produce Exchange yesterday, Mr. J. H. Herrick, Chairman of the Grain Committee, called the trade to order and stated the object of the meeting, which was to appoint a committee to confer with the Board of Managers with a view to securing relief from the operations of the cental system. Mr. David Bingham made a motion that the members of the committee be gentlemen who had not previously served as being less likely to provoke hostility from the board. This was opposed by Messrs. Hazeltine and Knoeland. The former offered as an amendment that the committee be composed of old committeemen. The latter argued that any other course would be an acknowledgment that the former determined action of these gentlemen was not approved by the trade, which was not true. After considerable discussion, the extremists prevailed, and the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The corresponding Boards of Trade who assured our Board of Managers that they would co-operate in the adoption of the cental system have thus far failed to do so, and many of them have refused to indorse our action; therefore,

Resolved, That Messrs. C. B. Bichor, Franklin Edson, David Bingham, H. T. Kneeland, and T. L. Husted be appointed a special committee to confer with the Board of Managers for the purpose of securing relief from the present embarrassing position in which trading is placed.

Another resolution was offered postponing all calls until some definite action should be taken by the board on the subject. This gave rise to a heated discussion. Mr. Herrick called Col. Reed to the chair, and made a speech reciting the difficulties under which the Board of Managers were laboring by reason of their obligation to be guided by the constitution and by-laws of the Exchange. Mr. Martin, of David Dows & Co., replied, pointing out the fact that other trades were still permitted to "call" pork by the barrel, oil by the gallon, &c. He charged that it was obvious that a special effort was being made to coerce the grain trade into accepting what was distasteful and injurious to them. He was followed by others denouncing the action of the Board of Managers, and asserting the unalterable purpose of the trade to refuse to submit to the operation of the cental system, which, by order of the board, went into effect yesterday. Mr. Herrick attempted to have action delayed for a week, and he finally prevailed so far as to have the resolution laid upon the table until Monday next, in order to give the board an opportunity to grant the concessions asked for.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

A FRENCHMAN ACCUSED OF SWINDLING HIS FORMER BENEFACTOR.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Pierre Eymard Jay, a Frenchman, was held for examination on a charge of forgery, preferred by Dr. Abraham Stout, of Bethlehem, Penn. Jay, four or five years ago, went to Bethlehem to work a patent process for smelting iron. He interested several persons, among them Dr. Stout, and they advanced money for experiments, which resulted in failure. Dr. Stout is County Physician, and, taking pity on Jay, who was penniless, he made a comfortable home for him in the Poor-house, and supplied him with money to make experiments on a patent counterbalance fly-wheel. For these advances Jay gave him an interest in the smelting process. The fly-wheel invention proved so much of a success that Dr. Stout gave Jay $260 for a third interest in it, and the patent was obtained June 28, 1878. Jay came to New-York, and Dr. Stout lost sight of him for some time. Jay pushed his patent and interested one Howe, who paid him $3,000 for one-third interest. Early last month, Howe & Jay decided to apply for a reissue of the patent through W. H. Weightman, of No. 7 Warren-street. Jay said that Dr. Stout held one-third of the invention and agreed to get a transfer of his interest. Jay left New-York, and after three days elapsed returned with what purported to be a legal transfer of Dr. Stout's rights, the consideration being $1. The signature of Dr. Stout and two witnesses were, however, forged. Meantime, Jay had written to Dr. Stout, offering him $100 for his share, or to sell his (Jay's) two shares for $200. Dr. Stout suspected fraud, and coming to New-York, detected the forgery. Jay, who lived at No. 54 University-place, was arrested.

PENNSYLVANIA BURGLARS ARRESTED.

Yesterday, Central Office Detectives Cumming and Von Gerichten arraigned, before Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, Frederick Bierath and Augustus Lehr, alias Younger Nassauer, who were arrested on Tuesday evening, at Greenwich-street and the Battery, on a series of charges preferred by Detective John Denhard, of Reading, Penn. The prisoners belonged to a thieving association of tramps known as the Hemlocks, and recently members of the gang had committed extraordinary depredations in Lancaster and Berks Counties, Penn. It was resolved to root them out, and the Reading Police planned matters so well that three of the gang are in custody in Philadelphia and two in Reading. Among other robberies was that of Mrs. Ladd, at Reading, where $1,000 worth of silverware and jewels were stolen. The Reading detectives had warrants charging other robberies to the prisoners. Justice Bixby surrendered the prisoners to Detective Denhard, as they were willing to go with him. They are not educated trackmen, and the Police believe that recently they have had an experienced burglar to guide them, as formerly they were petty thieves. It was ascertained that another of the men "wanted," Joseph Bachman, is a prisoner on Blackwell's Island, he having been sent there recently for larceny. It is reported that other members of the gang are in New-York and will be arrested.

BIOGRAPHY OF A HANGMAN

WILLIAM CALCRAFT'S CAREER.

HOW HE ADOPTED HIS DISMAL CALLING—HIS PECULIAR WAYS AND HABITS—GALLOWS LITERATURE.

From the London Telegraph, Dec. 17.

Something more than a merely morbid curiosity may prompt those who have heard of the death of William Calcraft to ask what manner of man was he who could bring himself to adopt the revolting, though necessary, business of public executioner; what he was before he became the official hangman, and how he got to take up that grim and ghastly calling. Calcraft was naturally of a taciturn disposition, particularly with respect to matters touching his profession, and his biographer—should he be honored with a more extended biography—will have to wade through newspaper accounts of an indefinite number of public executions, many pamphlets published in Leather-lane and Seven-Dials, and sundry copies of halting verses printed in blurred type with soft ink upon thin paper, in order to construct even an imperfect picture of this hero. Several so-called biographies of Calcraft were published during his lifetime, but all are notable for a narrow stream of fact meandering through a broad meadow of commentary, and not one may be considered worthy of the subject or to be relied on for a strict accuracy of statement. The earliest work of the sort, the original of subsequent editions with emendations, was printed by J. Hancock, of Leather-lane, and, though undated, was probably issued in the year 1846, as indicated by collateral evidence. It is in the form of a small octavo pamphlet, entitled "The Groans of the Gallows; or, the Past and Present Life of William Calcraft, the Living Hangman of Newgate." The title-page is illustrated with an imperfectly-executed wood engraving of the head and bust of a middle-aged man of a studious and benevolent expression of countenance, evidently intended for a portrait of Mr. Calcraft, although it might be made to do duty equally well for a likeness of the late Duke of Wellington, or of the Rev. Dr. Milman, some time Dean of St. Paul's, or of many another public man. The work opens with a suppositious confession of the feelings and sentiments of the hero, too palpably evolved from the inner consciousness of the author to be worthy of more than a momentary reference; and we pass, therefore, to the "facts," such as they are, of this singular man's career.

Mr. Calcraft, like so many other distinguished individuals, was born of humble, but industrious, parents in the country. He is reported to have first seen the light at a small and pleasantly rural village in Essex, where his earliest years were passed in childish sport and as an attentive pupil of the local Sunday-school. A youthful love of adventure and impatience of restraint drove him to the Metropolis at the age of 10 years, where, it is broadly hinted, he graduated in the gutter and took his degree in petty crime. His biographer, however, repudiates with eloquent scorn the suggestion made, "in other and worse-informed quarters," that, having, while still a young man, committed a felony, he received the pardon of the Crown in consideration of undertaking the duties of the ghastly office he was afterward to fulfill. It would seem that young Calcraft soon tired of a life of lawlessness, and that he set himself steadily to learn the trade of a shoe-maker, by the practice of which, at one time, he supported himself; and, subsequently, according to his biographer, he was employed as night watchman in the service of a well-known firm of brewers. Calcraft, however, seems to have found the tedium of watching more intolerable than the irregular life of the streets and the regular trade of shoe-making. The bent of his genius was clearly in another direction, and accident at length threw him into the company of one Mr. Thomas Cheshire, familiarly called "Old Tom," whereby the whole current of his life was turned into a new channel. At the period referred to Mr. Cheshire filled the office of public executioner, and in this Calcraft first assisted, and at his decease succeeded him, being appointed executioner in connection with the jail of Newgate, by the Corporation of London, in the year 1828. The emoluments of his office do not seem to have been very tempting. They have been variously stated at 1 guinea and 25s. per week, paid by the authorities of the City of London and County of Middlesex. He is also said to have received £5 per quarter from the County of Surrey in connection with Horsemonger-lane Jail, since dismantled; although, judging from a document preserved in the library of the British Museum, he would likewise appear to have been paid by results. The document in question runs thus: August Sessions, 29th of August, 1847. Received of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, by payment of Mr. Under-Sheriff Shearman, ten shillings, my fee." And then follows, in an elegant and free handwriting, the valuable autograph signature of "William Calcraft." The first edition of "Groans from the Gallows" was probably soon exhausted, and it was followed by a second, ornamented with a graphic representation of a smiling murderer, in top-boots, pistoling a figure which may be intended to represent either a lady or gentleman in bed, while two black-browed marauders are pillaging a trunk in a corner of the room where these shocking events are supposed to take place. The second edition in other respects, contains but little new matter, except a copy of the ancient mode of swearing in the public executioner at Guildhall; and, if fresh facts are required, the student must turn to the third edition, which also includes biographical references to Mr. Nathaniel Howard, at that period executioner at York, and to his illustrious friend and fellow-artist, M. Jacques, of Paris. Among other anecdotes related of Calcraft, is one which shows him in the character of a boon companion surrounded by his acquaintances at a tavern in Hoxton, where he lived and died. Naturally of an amiable disposition, Calcraft was particularly attached to rabbits, and he loved to pass his leisure and take a friendly glass in company with other fanciers of those large-eared, red-eyed pets. One day, however, a brother naturalist made some passing observation or reference to Mr. Calcraft's professional avocations, always a subject to be ignored in his presence, whereupon he rose from his seat displeased, but not enraged, and, gathering up his rabbits, looked reproachfully round and quitted the apartment at once and forever. Oral tradition relates that the deceased hangman obtained sums varying from 5s. to £1 an inch for pieces of cord which he had used in the way of "business;" and he is generally credited with having come into possession of the last clothing worn by his clients, except in special cases where the garments were, by direction of the court officers, handed over to surviving relatives. These articles of apparel Mr. Calcraft used to sell to the proprietors of wax-work exhibitions, and he would sometimes grimly chuckle over the fact of an entire change of fashion taking place in consequence of Mrs. Manning having expired dressed in black satin. Contemporary history is comparatively silent on the subject of the hangman's domestic relations. Thus we do not learn whether he was married or a bachelor, though from a copy of verses circulated apparently more than a quarter of a century ago, and entitled "Calcraft's Lament, or the Hangman in a Hobble," his mother appears to have become chargeable to the parish of Witham; and, in consequence, he was ordered by the local magistrates to contribute 3s. a week toward the old lady's support, from which it would seem that, though a skillful executioner and kind-hearted to rabbits, he was not remarkable for filial affection.

There would appear to be individuals as deeply interested in all that concerns the literature of "the Dials," as those devoted to "states" of Rembrandt etchings, "Old Blue," and Chippendale furniture. "Groans from the Gallows," though favorably received by certain students of that sort of publication, was openly denounced by a rival clique, and soon a certain anonymous scribe was inspired to pen an opposition pamphlet, which he called "The Hangman's Letter to the Queen, vindicating his Life, Character, and Profession, with his proposed new Machine, to be called 'Calcraft's Maiden.'" This brochure, evidently a labor of love with its author, may be described as a plea for the profession of public executioner. "Calcraft's Maiden," as figured in "The Hangman's Letter to the Queen," closely resembles the ancient "Maiden" preserved in Edinburgh, and used at the execution of the Marquis of Argyle about the middle of the seventeenth century. Whether Calcraft really invented the instrument pictured in the pamphlet, or whether the cut formed part of the stock of the printer, and was inserted by way of embellishment, will probably continue as great a mystery as the authorship of the "Letters of Junius," or the identity of the Man in the Iron Mask. Calcraft does not seem to have made any attempt to patent an invention of the sort, or interfere with the introduction of the long drop by his successor. There is little more to be said of his sad life without going into painful details. Full of years, if not of honors, he retired from the active exercise of his calling in 1874. More than one unnecessarily shocking scene on the scaffold suggested that a change in the office of hangman was desirable. The old gentleman, however, would never allow that the cunning of his handicraft had forsaken him, and, grown garrulous with age, would boast that he was capable of doing his duty with the most accomplished and practiced person in his profession.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Sanitary Superintendent Day yesterday sent to the Board of Health the following table, showing the number of deaths from contagious diseases reported at the Sanitary Bureau during 1879:

Month.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Measles.	Diphtheria.	Small-pox.
January	0	37	985	10	15	269	0
February	0	21	758	6	17	217	0
March	0	19	864	6	60	170	0
April	0	21	774	8	132	146	3
May	0	23	604	12	188	126	9
June	0	27	414	13	197	101	31
July	0	24	253	11	528	98	13
August	4	53	151	18	111	79	8
September	4	74	142	8	95	88	0
October	0	62	164	7	177	132	0
November	0	34	136	6	265	164	1
December	0	38	201	4	974	303	0
Total	8	433	5,447	107	2,426	1,764	65

PASSED OVER THE MAYOR'S VETO.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the resolution granting authority to the Chambers-Street and Cross-town Railroad Company to build their proposed road, was called up, and passed over the Mayor's veto by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Burns, Carroll, Cavanagh, Finck, Foster, George Hall, Robert Hall, Haughton, Hyatt, Keenan, Kenny, Kiernan, Sauer, Sheils, Slevin, Stewart, Strack—17.

Negative—Aldermen Mott, Morris, Jacobus, Perley, Roberts—5.

A communication was received from Mayor Cooper nominating Mr. Allan Campbell to succeed himself as Commissioner of Public Works for a term of four years, from Dec. 29, 1879. It was laid on the table.

The board adopted a resolution, calling the attention of the Police Commissioners to an ordinance of the Common Council, passed in 1875, in relation to the use of snow-plows by railroad companies, and the removal and leveling of snow in the streets. The resolution calls for the enforcement of the ordinance. John Grimes and John H. McCarthy were elected City Marshals.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE TAY BRIDGE DISASTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hope you will allow me space to make a few remarks on the Tay Bridge disaster, particularly as I had more than one opportunity of seeing the structure while in the course of erection and since. I pass over many circumstances which still remain in obscurity as to the proximate causes of the accident, and wish to draw attention to the defective engineering of the building. As is well known, the girders both on the Fife and Forfarshire ends of the bridge were under the road, while the 13 centre girders were overhead. These large pieces of iron work, weighing 250 tons each, were laid on the level of the pier-heads, but they were entirely devoid of anything more than a lateral connection with the piers, and derived no strength from them whatever where an overset was concerned. So far as can be judged, the girders were only designed to prevent lateral breakage—that is, to keep the trains from falling down between the supports or pillars. Now, had the structure been entirely a homogeneous one, then the girders and the piers must have stood or fallen together, whereas, as has happened, the girders have been toppled over while the pillars remain quite unharmed, and as erect as they were when the bridge was opened for traffic.

What then was the defect? Simply this, that the overhead girders should have been firmly secured to the piers, so that any pressure brought to bear upon them should have received the strength which the piers could have afforded to yield. In other words the centre girders should have been securely fastened not to the level way, but to the piers in the way of a guy, or a bracing at each corner. Any fixing of the girders in the arch style could not have formed any obstacle in the passage of ships under the rail-track, as the point of the mast would come in contact with the centre of the open space and certainly not to the side corners. A glance at the structure itself, or at any of the sketches of it which have appeared, will be enough to show that the bridge would have been greatly strengthened had the centre arches, or rather openings, presented the appearance of a Gothic window. In order to counteract the leverage of the high girders, there should have been as much fixing below the road-way as there was weight above.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1879.

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Washington correspondent in your issue of this date states the "Louisiana State Lottery Company to be a swindle," and "that it is a concern that was chartered expressly to swindle the public," and "that the very charter of that company acknowledges that it was incorporated for the purpose of defrauding the public." You also use my name, and state that I and my associates "are engaged in plundering the people."

I have the honor to send you a copy of our charter, and also to say that the allegations of your correspondent are unjust and untrue in every particular. What the motives of your writer are in constantly assailing the Louisiana Lottery, and never referring to any others, is better known to himself than any one else. But on the face of it, it would seem that an organized stock company and corporation, that has been in successful operation for 11 years, that has never been sued in any court for violation of its charter or for swindling any one, or any case on record of its doing so, cannot possibly be the concern your paper states it to be. Certainly, it is, in the good people of Louisiana, who have recently ratified that charter in the State election by a majority of over 70,000, are unable to see it, and unwilling to believe it. CHARLES T. HOWARD.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1879.

BITTER INITIATION OF RECRUITS.

From the Chicago Times.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Dec. 28.—A letter dated Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, Dec. 10, says that on Nov. 1 about 150 United States recruits for the Second Infantry left Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, for Cœur d'Alene, the head-quarters of their regiment. Having arrived at San Francisco, they were transferred to a Pacific steam-boat running between that harbor and Fort Vancouver. The second day at sea the food given them was rotten and unfit for man or beast. The tea and coffee were no more nor less than boiled sea-water. The recruits complained bitterly of this treatment to the steward, but that officer sneeringly informed them it was good enough for New-York bootblacks. The following day the recruits threw the food overboard, with the vessels in which it was served. The steward immediately informed the Captain, who hurried from his cabin in a furious rage, and, dashing in among the soldiers, demanded which of them threw the ship's property overboard. One big, burly fellow named Ford stepped forward and acknowledged having done so, giving his reasons therefor. The Captain became wild with passion, and was about to shoot Ford, but a quicker movement on the part of the recruits, in which no less than 30 revolvers in the hands of soldiers were leveled at him, caused him to desist and withdraw to the deck, followed by the recruits, where, meeting with the first officer, the Captain told him that there were in a state bordering on mutiny. The first officer became very angry at the soldiers' conduct, openly denouncing them, and saying he could whip all on board wearing blue clothing. But alas! a moment later he was stretched on all fours from a blow on the head given him by one of the soldiers. The Captain, seeing the soldiers very excited and ready for a fight, pursued a wiser course than that before adopted, by assuring the troops he would endeavor to have better food issued them in future. All then became quiet, and the ship arrived at Vancouver without further trouble. After two days' rest at that place the troops continued their journey, this time on board the Columbia River steamer Wide West, which was to carry them to Walla Walla. On the fifth day after leaving Vancouver, the boiler exploded, dangerously wounding three soldiers and four of the crew. The unfortunate recruits had to march the remainder of way, 180 miles, with the mercury 20° below zero, and but little covering, arriving at their destination the tenth day, some badly frozen.

A HORSE FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

From the Rochester Democrat, Dec. 30.

Yesterday afternoon Warren Carswell, a farmer from East Henrietta, came to the city with a load of wheat, and drove down below the railroad to deliver it. When he was returning, as he neared the Central track, an engine standing close by the crossing suddenly let off steam from the escape-valve. One of Mr. Carswell's horses was very badly frightened. It did not attempt to run, but trembled in a remarkable manner, and it was with difficulty he could be forced on up the street. Mr. Carswell stopped before Erickson, Jennings & Mumford's Bank, and a man held the shaking beast while he went to transact his business. He had scarcely entered the bank when the horse dropped lifeless to the pavement.

STRAWBERRIES ON CHRISTMAS.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, Dec. 27.

We were shown on Christmas Day, by Mr. Robert Ware, a box of fully ripe and matured strawberries, which he gathered on his place, about a mile from the city. They were grown in the open air, and he represents that the vines were full of blooms and young strawberries, and if the cold does not come and kill them large quantities can be gathered in a few days. They received only the ordinary cultivation and attention, and are of the Wilson variety.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Vorst.

In the Matter of Irving.—I do not think it best to disturb the present control of the children, and the writ of habeas corpus is dismissed.

Conklin vs. Conklin.—Motion granted, and an allowance of $250 made to defendant.

In the Matter of McCarthy.—Referee's report confirmed.

Brackett vs. Brackett.—Judgment of divorce in favor of the plaintiff granted.

Sutton vs. Halligan.—Order discharging Receiver granted.

Merrill et al. vs. Merrill.—Reference in partition to B. R. Kissam, Esq., to examine and report.

Low vs. Lockier.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Granger vs. Granger.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce in favor of plaintiff.

Macauley vs. Reed.—Judgment for the plaintiff ordered.

In the Matter of Oertier.—Petition granted.

Agger vs. Conway.—Under the authority of Ellsworth vs. Goodwin, 8 How. P. R., 1, the extra allowance made, and which has become part of the judgment, is to be treated as a part of the costs to be paid by the defendants under the order of the General Term granting a new trial, and the Clerk properly included this allowance in his adjustment. The motion for retaxation is denied, with costs.

Orders Granted.—Hendricks vs. Cogswell; Stokes vs. Russell.

By Judge Westbrook.

St. John vs. Sweeney.—Motion to continue injunction denied, with costs to abide the event of action. Memorandum of reasons written.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Müller vs. Müller; in the matter of Müller.

Grapp vs. Howe.—It seems to me that on the papers the plaintiff is entitled to the relief asked. The case turns on the question as to whether the real debtor, in paying the debt, had the right to take an assignment of security given by another, but as defendant claims that there was no payment and professes to be able to show that there was no alleged collusion, there may be a reference to take proof on those points.

By Judge Lawrence.

Black vs. Rodgers et al.—This should be a Special Term order.

Eberhardt vs. Schuster.—The same reasons which led to the denial of the motion for leave to discontinue this action should prevent the granting of the motion for leave to file a supplemental answer. Furthermore, this motion may well be denied on the ground of laches. I do not rest the disposition of the motion, however, on that ground. I understand that the court has a discretion in these cases, and have determined that the case was not one in which an order for discontinuance should be granted. The court cannot on substantially the same facts allow the filing of a supplemental answer. (See Rasquin vs. Knickerbocker, &c., Company, 12 Abbott, 324; Hoare vs. The Mayor, &c., 73 N. Y., 442.) Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

The Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.—Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Sherman et al. vs. Kent et al.—Judgments for defendants, with costs. See opinion.

By Judge Speir.

Hathaway vs. Russell et al.—Let all proceedings be stayed to allow the defendant time to prepare and print the papers for an appeal upon the defendant's stipulating to argue the case at the General Term of this court succeeding next to the General Term of January, 1880, defendants to pay $10 costs of this motion.

Reeve vs. Miller.—Order for inspection of the books, &c., granted.

Underhill vs. Nichols et al.—Referee's report confirmed, and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Hovey et al. vs. McDonald.—Order denying application, with $10 costs of motion.

Ehbrits vs. Bigelow.—Order denying motion to vacate, &c.

Keogh vs. Levenson et al.—Order of substitution.

Henderson vs. Savage.—Order vacating subpœna.

Weinmann vs. Dilger et al.—Undertaking approved.

Townsend vs. Townsend.—Reference ordered.

Owin vs. Van Pelt.—Order signed.

Orders Granted.—Ennis vs. Broderick; Brown vs. Decker; Rigney vs. Fowler; Gray vs. The Mayor, &c.; Douglas vs. Morgan; Anderson vs. Gowen.

New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Gleason et al.—This is a motion to set aside the execution issued herein on the 15th day of December, 1877, against the persons of the defendants, Andrew L. Roberts and Valentine Gleason, and to discharge the defendants from imprisonment. The order of arrest was issued herein on or about the 4th day of June, 1875, and the defendants were taken into custody by the Sheriff under said order, where they have ever since remained. The bail was fixed by the parties procuring the arrest, and no undertaking was given to procure their release from custody. This action was tried about the 6th of January, 1876, and a verdict rendered in favor of the plaintiff, and execution was duly issued against the property of the defendants, and in December, 1877, execution was duly issued against their persons. The judgment in this case has been set aside by the court and a new trial ordered. This furnishes no ground for granting this motion. The defendants cannot be discharged from imprisonment while the order of arrest remains. This motion, therefore, must be denied, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Hagan vs. Hagan.—Divorce granted.

Seamen's Bank for Savings vs. Healis.—Foreclosure and sale ordered.

Staab vs. Renscher.—Bond approved.

In Re Application of Kavanagh.—Motion denied.

Glemmet vs. Hamburger.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

In Re Accounting of Sullivan.—Decree ordered.

Applications Granted.—Bloch vs. Reilly, &c.; Danziger vs. O'Gorman et al.; Wallace vs. Newman; in re petition of Goldberg; Steiner vs. Moody; Kaufman vs. Komp; in re assignment of Sage; Hatch vs. Griffen; in re application of Mulford; Steiner vs. Moody; Anderson vs. Moody; Bank for Savings vs. Yates.

In Re Accounting of Hamburger.—Application granted.

Granted.—Robertson vs. Henscher; In re assignment of Bierhoff; Halben vs. Reilly.

Robbins vs. Byrne.—See memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Schlaefer vs. Berger.—Opinion filed.

Hahn vs. Buehler.—The answer does not plead either fraud or warranty as to quality, and there is no legal basis for the counter-claim. Motion granted. No costs.

Objections Overruled and Examinations to Proceed.—Taussig vs. Seers; Hertz vs. Crooks.

Behrens vs. Commanon.—Complaint dismissed.

Motions Granted.—Jackson vs. Carter; Crowley vs. Kelly.

Wilkinson vs. Strauh.—Motion granted, unless the witness appears on the 6th of January and submits to an examination.

Derieth vs. Bien.—The second order is set aside without costs. The first order becomes operative only from the time of service.

Saunders vs. Tooker.—Motion to pay over granted.

Haych vs Briggs.—A. L. White appointed Receiver.

Dejonlis.—Cohn vs. Hart; Bohling vs. Beck; Colfax vs. Torrey; Jenkinson vs. Paltzer.

Breen vs. McGuckin.—Defendant discharged from arrest.

Rosenzweig vs Levy.—Judgment filed.

By Judge Sheridan.

Van Schaick vs. Howland.—The answer traverses no material allegation in the complaint. The making of the lease is admitted. Payment is an affirmative defense, and could not be proved under a general denial. The counter-claim does not show a cause of action. It was a mere naked promise, without a consideration. Demurrer sustained.

Mason vs. Marchland.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Goepp.

Newton vs. Cambrian.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, unless plaintiff will withdraw the claim for protest fees. In that case motion granted without costs.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 31.—Flour strong; Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Double Extra, $6@$6 12½; Treble do., $6 37½@$6 62½; high grades, $6 75@$7 37½. Corn quiet at 59c.@60c. Oats firm at 54c.@55c. Corn-meal firm; held at $2 60. Hay steady; choice, $24 50@$25. Pork dull; old, $13@$13 25; new, $13 37½@$13 50. Lard steady; tierces, 8¼c.; keg, 8⅝c.@9c. Bulk-meats quiet but steady; Shoulders, loose, $4 60; packed, $4 70@$4 75; Clear Rib, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 5⅜c.@5½c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Sugar-cured Hams quiet and weak; Canvased, 10c.@10½c. Whisky steady; Western Rectified, $1 05@$1 15. Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13c.@17c. Sugar in good demand at full prices; inferior, 5c.@5¼c.; common to good common, 6¼c.@6¾c.; fair to fully fair, 6⅞c.@7¼c.; prime to choice, 7¼c.@7¾c.; do. Clarified, 8c.@8½c. Molasses active and firm; common, 25c.@28c.; Centrifugal, 26c.@33c.; fair, 31c.@32c.; prime to choice, 34c.@42c. Rice dull; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 5c.@7¼c. Bran quiet at 77½c. Exchange—New-York sight, $1 ⅞@$1,050 discount; bankers' sterling, $4 81½. The Price Current gives the following stock on hand Dec. 30: Flour, 44,680 bbls.; Corn-meal, 4,515 bbls.; Pork, 3,800 bbls.; Lard, 979 tcs., 180 kegs, and 1,963 pails; Bacon, 557 cks.; Hams, sugar-cured, 800 tcs.; Dry Salt-meats, equal to cks., 1,075.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Flour unchanged; sales, 900 bbls. Wheat tending down; no sales made; No. 1 hard Duluth held at $1 45; Red and Amber Winter, $1 46@$1 47. Corn dull; sales, 300 bushels old No. 2 Western at 53½c.; new Corn held at 50c.@50½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 45c.; White, 46c.; Oats, 47c.@49c. Barley inactive; quoted, Canada, 75c.@85c.; No. 2 Western, 80c.@90c. Rye nominally quoted at 90c. for No. 1 Milwaukee. Mill-feed selling at city mills coarse, $15@$16; fine, $15@$16; finished, $17@$18. Corn-meal steady; coarse, $1 05@$1 15; fine, $1 15@$1 20; New Process, $1 50@$1 60. Highwines quoted at $1 12 for city made. Railroad Freights steady; Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 7c. to New-York. Receipts by Railroads—Flour, 1,900 bbls.; Wheat, 6,800 bushels; Corn, 15,600 bushels; Oats, 7,700 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 1,870 bbls.; Wheat, 46,700 bushels; Corn, 36,400 bushels; Oats, 7,700 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 31.—Flour dull and nominal; Wheat unsettled, but generally lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 30⅛; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 31 cash; $1 31½, January; $1 32⅞, February; No. 3 do., $1 15½; Rejected, 96c.@99c. Corn—Fair demand, but at lower rates; 39⅞c.@39⅝c., cash; January, 45⅞c.@46c., May. Oats easier at 30c., cash; 35¼c.@35⅝c., January; 40c. bid, May. Rye and Barley steady and unchanged. Dressed Hogs unchanged. Pork unsettled, but generally lower, closing firm at $13 25, cash; $13 20@$13 22½, January; $13 40@$13 42½, February; $13 57½@$13 60, March. Lard, $7 45, cash; $7 45 bid, January; $7 57½@$7 60, February; $7 70 bid, March. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Eggs, 16c.@22c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 107,500 bushels; Corn, 295,000 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels; Rye, 3,700 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 61,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels; Rye, 1,700 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 31.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat opened firm, advanced ⅛c., and closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 30½; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 30½; No. 2 do., $1 29¼, cash; January, $1 29⅝; February, $1 31⅝; No. 3 do., $1 15; No. 4, $1 07½; Rejected, 95c. Corn declined ¼c.@⅜c.; No. 2, 39⅛c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 30c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 79½c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, 76⅞c. Provisions firmer; Mess Pork dull at $13 10, cash; $13 35, February. Lard—Prime Steam, $7 45, cash; $7 60, February. Hogs quiet and unchanged at $4 40@$4 75. Dressed Hogs dull and nominal at $5 25. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 56,000 bushels; Barley, 3,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 7,500 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—Flour in light demand, but holders firm; Family, $6 20@$6 40; fancy, $7. Wheat strong at $1 33@$1 36; receipts, 1,500 bushels; shipments, 4,100 bushels. Corn dull at 40c.@42c. Oats dull at 38c.@39c. Rye steady at 92c. Barley quiet at 90c. Pork easier at $12. Lard in good demand, and tending upward, at $7 25@$7 27½. Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib, 7⅝c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c. Green-meats quiet; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Sides, 6¼c.; Hams, 7⅜c. for 16-lb. average. Whisky active, firm, and higher at $1 07. Butter firm and unchanged. Sugar easier; hards, 10c.@10¼c.; New-Orleans, 6¾c.@7¾c. Hogs dull; holders firm at outside quotations; common, $3 65@$4 10; light, $4 10@$4 30; packing, $4 30@$4 50; butchers', $4 50@$4 60; receipts, 7,500 head; shipments, 930 head.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 31.—Flour steady, with a moderate request; sales, 1,250 bbls. White at $6 75. Wheat steady; Extra White Michigan, $1 37½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 37, spot; $1 36⅝@$1 37, January; $1 41, February; $1 44⅛, March; Milling No. 1, $1 32¼. Corn quiet but steady; No. 1 Yellow, 49c.; High Mixed, 48¼c.; No. 1 Mixed, 48c.; No. 2 do., 46c. Oats lower; No. 1 White, 41¼c.; No. 2 do., 40c.; No. 1 Mixed, 39¾c.; No. 2 do., 38c. Clover-seed dull; nominal; No. 2, $4 70; prime, $5; choice, $5 35. Dressed Hogs firm at $5 40. Receipts—Flour, 900 bbls.; Wheat, 49,000 bushels; Corn, 1,600 bushels; Oats, 3,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,800 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 1,700 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Flour steady; clear, $6 25@$7; No. 1 Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Amber Winter, $7@$7 50; White Winter, $7 25@$7 75; Double Extra, $7 50@$8; New Process, $8@$9; Graham, $7@$7 50; sales, 800 bbls. Wheat dull; sales, 2,000 bushels Red and White State at $1 46@$1 47. Corn unchanged; Mixed Western, 60c. Barley steady; No. 1 bright Canada held at $1; No. 1 Canada, 88c.; No. 2 Canada, 82c. Rye scarce and quiet. Corn-meal—$26 bolted; $24 unbolted. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $18@$19; Middlings, $20. Shipped—Flour, 700 bbls.; Barley, 3,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Dec. 31.—Wheat firm; Amber Michigan, January, $1 39½; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 40; January, $1 40¼; February, $1 44½; March, $1 47¼; April, $1 51; May, $1 53; Western Amber, $1 40; No. 2 Red Mixed, $1 37. Corn firm; High Mixed, 41¼c.; No. 2, spot, 41c.; February, 42c.; May, 47¼c.; No. 2 White, 44¼c.; Rejected, 40½c. Oats dull and nominal. Clover-seed—Prime held at $5 10. Receipts—Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 31.—Flour firm; Extra, $4 50@$4 75; Family, $5 25@$5 50; A No. 1, $5 75@$6 25; fancy, $6 50@$6. Wheat quiet at $1 30. Corn firm; White, 46c.; Mixed, 45c. Oats firmer; White, 44c.; Mixed, 43c. Pork firm at $14. Lard steady; choice Leaf, tierce, 8¼c.; do., keg, 9c. Bulk-meats steady; Shoulders, 4⅝c.; Clear Rib, 6⅝c.; Clear Sides, 7c. Bacon steady; no Shoulders here; Clear Rib, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c. Sugar-cured Hams, 10½c.@11½c. Whisky higher at $1 07.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 31.—The Printing Cloth market shows a good demand maintained, but new business limited in consequence of the mills holding for higher prices, or 5c. and 4⅝c. for, respectively, 64x64 Cloths and 60x56 Cloths.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 31.—Petroleum steady and unchanged; Standard White, 7¾c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

P. R. Peas, bags	272	Leather, sides	5,854
Beans, bbls	48	Spirits Turp., bbls	1
Cotton, bales	7,282	Resin, bbls	116
Eggs, pkgs	800	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,698
Flour, bbls	11,191	Pea-nuts, bags	657
Corn-meal, bbls	725	Pork, pkgs	68
Wheat, bushels	47,700	Beef, pkgs	199
Corn, bushels	51,400	Cut-meats, pkgs	4,135
Oats, bushels	35,200	Lard, tcs	3,517
Rye, bushels	800	Butter, pkgs	2,091
Malt, bushels	2,350	Cheese, pkgs	1,477
Barley, bushels	7,150	Dressed Hogs, No.	75
Peas, bushels	450	Rice, tcs	82
Oat-meal, bbls	275	Starch, pkgs	375
Flax-seed, bags	200	Tallow, pkgs	204
Grease, pkgs	185	Tobacco, hhds	154
Grass-seed, bags	2,076	Tobacco, pkgs	429
Hops, bales	5	Whisky, bbls	974
Hides, bales	43	Wool, bales	45
Lead, pigs	357		

COFFEE—Rio has been in lighter demand at unchanged prices....The withdrawals from stock include 4,742 bags Rio and 4,351 bags Santos per Olbers; 3,500 bags Santo per Biela, 2,000 bags Rio per City of Rio, 1,161 bags do. and 904 bags Santos per Bismarck, 1,750 bags Rio per Brothers, 400 bags do. per City of Para, 2,430 bags do. per Hevron, 403 bags do. per Euclid, and 1,331 bags Santos per Koln....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 247,541 bags; at the outports, 93,477 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States, 187,041 bags, of which 80,511 bags for New-York....Other kinds have been very quiet at about former figures....The recent movements (mostly previously reported) have been summed up thus: 1,009 mats Java, 1,539 bags Maracaibo, 1,503 bags Ceylon, 1,104 bags San Domingo, 119 bags Laguayra, and 109 bags Mexican, sold in lots for consumption within the quoted range....Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 61,486 bags and 29,979 mats....We quote invoices: Rio, ordinary, 14c.; fair, 15½c.; good, 16⅛c.; prime, 16⅞c. ₰ lb., 60 to 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 12½c.@19c.; Santos, fair to good invoices, 15½c.@16c.; do., job lots, 13½c.@19c.; Java invoices, 23c.@25½c.; Singapore, 18c.@20c.; Ceylon, 18c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@19c.; Laguayra, 14c.@18½c.; Mexican, 15½c.@17½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; San Domingo, 13c.@15c.; Porto Rico, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 17c.@18c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Option dealings have been limited to-day, but indicative of an advance of 10@14 points. Business in the line of early deliveries has been very moderate as an improvement of 1-16c. ₰ lb....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 905 bales, including 605 bales to spinners and 300 bales to speculators.... Low Middling quoted at 12 3-16c.@12 5-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 12⅝c.@12⅝c.; Middling at 12 9-16c.@12 11-16c.; Fair at 14 5-16c.@14 7-16c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 84,200 bales, basis of Middling....The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 20,456 bales, and thus far this week have been 108,322 bales, (against 138,368 bales same time the previous week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 3,155,077 bales, against 2,661,739 bales in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (four days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 28,524 bales; to the Continent, 12,006 bales; to France, 9,539 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 888,036 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 142,722 bales. The Cotton Exchange will remain closed on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week. The actual count of stock of Cotton in New-York on Saturday evening, Dec. 27, 1879, was as follows: In licensed warehouses, 118,930 bales; at unlicensed warehouses, 280 bales; on docks, 6,795 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, and at presses, 1,142 bales; on vessels not discharged, 4,659 bales; damaged on docks, 1,400 bales, making a total of 133,207 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
January	19,800	12.40@12.60
February	16,800	12.69@12.95
March	25,400	12.99@13.19
April	13,300	13.19@13.39
May	6,100	13.39@13.57
June	1,500	13.55@13.75
July	100	13.67@
August	1,900	13.78@13.93

Transferable orders issued at 12.60.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
January	12.51@12.53	12.59@12.60
February	12.78@	12.90@12.91
March	13.02@13.03	13.14@13.15
April	13.22@13.23	13.32@13.34
May	13.40@13.41	13.50@13.51
June	13.54@13.55	13.68@13.70
July	13.64@13.66	13.78@13.80
August	13.75@13.78	13.89@13.90

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

December	12.45	May	13.38
January	12.45	June	13.52
February	12.77	July	12.65
March	12.99	August	13.75
April	13.19		

Closing Prices of Cotton (New Crop) in New-York.

	Uplands.	N. O. and Gulf.	Texas.
Ordinary	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Strict Ordinary	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Good Ordinary	11⅝	11¾	11¾
Strict Good Ordinary	11⅞	12	12
Low Middling	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Strict Low Middling	12⅜	12½	12½
Middling	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Good Middling	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Strict Good Middling	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 3-16
Middling Fair	13 9-16	13 11-16	13 11-16
Fair	14 5-16	14 7-16	14 7-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10⅝	Low Middling	11 11-16
Strict Good Ordinary	11⅛	Middling	12⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted generally rather easier in price, though without important alteration, on a very light movement, even in the home trade interest....Sales have been reported since our last of 9,100 bbls. of all grades.... Included in the reported sales were 850 bbls. Low Extras for shipment, within the range of $6@$6 40, the latter for very choice, mainly at $6@$6 25. Standard Extra last half of January delivery, quoted at $6 bid; 400 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $6 75@$7 15 for fair to fancy, and South American brands at $6 50@$7 25, (the latter for very choice,) and poor to fancy English brands at $6@$6 50; 1,300 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear; these at $6 10@$7 25, the latter for fancy, mainly at $6 15@$6 75; 1,050 bbls. do. straight Extras, these at $6 85@$7 for ordinary to very choice, mostly at $7 25@$7 75; 500 bbls. Patent Extras at from $7 40@$8 50, the latter for fancy, mostly at $7 75@$8 50; 3,100 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, these at $6 20@$8 25, mostly at $7 50@$7 75; 450 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, (these at $7 50@$9 50, the latter for fancy, mainly at $7 65@$8 50;) 400 bbls. Superfine, these chiefly at $5 50@$5 90 for poor to very choice Spring and $5 60 @$6 00 for ordinary to very choice Winter Wheat; 450 bbls. No. 2, these at $4 50@$5 10 for inferior to very choice Spring, and $4 75@$5 10 for Winter—the latter for very choice; and unsound Extra and Sour Flour at from $4 35@$6 10, mainly Extras at $5 50@$6....Southern Flour very dull to-day, but without important alteration in price....Sales reported of 375 bbls. at $5 75@$8, the latter for fancy, chiefly at $7@$7 75 for Extras.... Rye Flour unaltered, ranging from $5 35@$5 85 for Superfine State, fair to very choice. Sales reported of 150 bbls. in lots....Cornmeal slow of sale; Yellow Western quoted at $2 75@$3 25 for poor to very fancy; White Western at $3 50@$3 75; Brandywine at $3 20@$3 35....Corn-meal, in bags, in fair request in a jobbing way at from $1 15@$1 35 ₰ 100 lb., as to quality, the latter for very choice....Buckwheat Flour quiet at from $2@$2 35 for poor to very choice, mostly at $2 20@$2 35....Buckwheat without recent movement....Oat-meal slow of sale within the range of $5 50@$7 for ordinary to very fancy brands....Stock of Flour here reported at 307,900 bbls.

GRAIN—Business in Wheat has been of respectable magnitude. Further protracted discussion of the cental question impeded operations early in the day, especially at the first call. Winter Wheat has been more sought after, opening a trifle weaker, but rallying during the late afternoon quite rapidly, and closing strong at an improvement of 1c.@2c. a bushel. No. 2 Red attracting chief attention, mainly on speculative account, but in part for shipment. Spring Wheat has been in moderate request, chiefly for early delivery, but at easier prices, under somewhat freer offerings....Sales have been reported of 1,043,000 bushels, (of which 311,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including 19,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 53⅞@$1 54½, chiefly at $1 54½, closing at $1 54½ bid, afloat, and $1 55@$1 55½ asked, (against $1 54¼ yesterday;) 104,000 bushels do. January options, at $1 54@$1 54½, closing at $1 54¼ bid, and $1 55@$1 55½ asked, (against $1 54 yesterday;) 136,000 bushels do. February options, at $1 58@$1 58½, (16,000 bushels at $1 63¼ ₰ 100 lb.,) closing at $1 58½ bid, and $1 59 asked, (against $1 58 yesterday;) 1,200 bushels No. 2 White at $1 51@$1 52; 8,000 bushels ungraded White in store at $1 52; 104,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 56½@$1 57, closing at $1 57 bid for round lots, and $1 58 asked, (against $1 56 asked last evening;) 192,000 bushels do. January options, at $1 56@$1 58, (16,000 bushels at calls at $2 61 ₰ 100 lb.,) closing at $1 58 bid, (against $1 57 bid last evening;) 416,000 bushels do. February options, at $1 60@$1 62, (8,000 bushels on calls at $2 67½ ₰ 100 lb.,) closing at $1 62, (against $1 60½ yesterday;) 8,000 bushels do. March options, at $1 62½; 12,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 52@$1 54½; 800 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 53; 24,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring at $1 47@$1 48, (the latter for choice;) 24,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, January options, at $1 44@$1 44½; 28,000 bushels No. 3 Spring at $1 41@$1 42; 21,000 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 30@$1 47; 400 bushels Rejected Spring at $1 15....Corn has been quoted a trifle lower, on freer and more urgent offerings, leading to comparatively liberal dealings for early delivery, in good part for export, though, in the option line, rather tame....Sales have been reported of 879,000 bushels, (of which 201,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, early delivery, about 206,000 bushels, at 63½c.@64c., mainly at 63⅝c.@63¾c., (a small lot at 64c.,) 16,000 bushels, on call, want at $1 11⅞@$1 14 ₰ 100 lb., closing at 63½c. bid; do. January, 32,000 bushels at 61c.; do. February, 40,000 bushels at 60⅞c.@61c., (16,000 bushels on call, at $1 09 ₰ 100 lb.;) do. May, 8,000 bushels, on call, at $1 09 ₰ 100 lb.; New-York steamer Mixed, 62½c.@63c., chiefly at 62½c.@62¾c.; do., January options, 8,000 bushels, at 60½c.; Mixed Western ungraded, at 61c.@64c., as to quality; New-York No. 3 at 61c.@61½c., chiefly at 61½c.@61¾c.; New-York Steamer Yellow at 63c.; White Western at 64c....Rye dull, but quoted firm; prime quoted at 98c. for State and Canada afloat, prompt delivery; a few car lots sold at 95c.@98c....Barley in less demand, but held at firmer prices; 20,000 bushels six-rowed State sold at 85c....Barley-malt dull to-day; quoted steady....Canada Peas, in bond, last sold here (at the close of last week) at 86½c., as already noted in our report of Saturday. ...Oats have been in good request at a further slight rise in prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, quoted at 53c.; New-York No. 2 White, 15,000 bushels, at 52c.@52½c.; New-York No. 3 White, 7,800 bushels, at 50½c.@51c.; New-York No. 1, 1,400 bushels, at 51c.; New-York No. 2, 25,000 bushels, at 51¼c.; do., February, 10,000 bushels at 52c.@52¼c., closing at 52¼c. bid; New-York No. 3, 4,900 bushels, at 49½c.@49¾c.; White Western ungraded, 3,100 bushels, at 50c.@52½c.; Mixed do., 6,800 bushels, at 49¼c.@50½c.; White State, 5,500 bushels at 51c.@53c.; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, quoted at 51c. bid....Feed in demand at stronger prices; 40 to 60 lb. quoted up to $19@$20; 80 lb. at $20; 100 lb. at $21@$22....Hay and Straw moderately sought after, and quoted about as before.

HIDES—Have been inactive at about former quotations....Stock in first hands to-day, 33,800 Hides and 100 bales do., against 124,100 Hides and 590 bales do. same time last year. The stock now here includes 6,000 Dry Corrientes, 3,000 Dry River Plate from Europe, 2,000 Dry Rio Grande from Europe, 1,000 Dry California, 7,000 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 1,000 Dry Central American, &c., 3,400 Dry Mexican, 3,800 Dry Truxillo, 10,000 Dry and Dry-salted Texas, Western, and Southern, 300 Wet-salted Havana, 100 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been very sparingly dealt in since our last, with New-York, new crop, low to choice, quoted about steady at 30c.@40c.; Eastern, do., 30c.@32c.; Wisconsin, do., 30c.@33c.; Yearlings, 7c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@10c.; Pacific coast Hops, new, 35c.@40c.; do., Olds, (nominal,) 7c.@12c.; Bavarians, 50c.@55c.

LEATHER—The demand for the leading kinds has been moderately active, on a generally firm basis as to values....We quote Sole thus: Hemlock—Light, 28c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 28c.@30c. for California, and 27c.@29c. for common Hide product; medium, 29c.@31c. for Buenos Ayres, 28c.@30c. for California, and 27a.@29c. for common Hide; heavy, 28c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@29c. for California, and 27c.@29c. for common Hide; good damaged stock, 25½c.@28c.; poor do., 20c.@23c.... Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 45c.; Middle Backs, 44c.@46c.; Light Crop, 43c.@45c.; Middle Crop, 41c.@42c.; Heavy Crop, 39c.@40c....Rough and Jobbing Leather, heavy, 29c.@31c....Bellies, 21c.@23c.; Rough Hemlock, 23c.@26c.; do. Oak, 32c.@37c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet but steady, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 55@$1 60.... Tar in light request; quoted at $1 90@$2 10.... City Pitch at $2....Spirits of Turpentine shows rather more animation, with merchantable quoted at the close at 43c. bid and 44c. asked.

PETROLEUM—Refined quiet; quoted here at the close at 8⅛c. asked for February....Refined, in cases, quoted at 11c.@12½c. for standard to fancy brands.... Crude at 7½c.@8⅛c., in shipping order, here....Naphtha at 6½c.@6¾c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 8⅛c. asked....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, 8⅛c. asked.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been less active, opening a trifle lower, but leaving off steadier....Mess Pork has been in moderate request for prompt delivery, at $12 50@$12 75 for ordinary brands....Sales of 300 bbls. old Mess at $12 50@$12 75....Other kinds wholly nominal....And in the option line Mess Pork has been in fair demand at a decline of 10c.@15c., leaving off at $12 10@$12 20, seller's option, old or new, for January; $12 80@$12 90 for new for do.; $13 35@$13 95 for February, and $14 for March.... Sales reported of 3,500 bbls. Mess for March, $14.... Dressed Hogs moderately sought after, with City quoted at 6⅜c.@6⅝c., and Pigs at 6½c.; Western quoted, 6c....Cut-meats in moderate demand and firm; Pickled Shoulders quoted at 5¼c.@5⅜c.; Smoked do. at 6¼c.; Pickled Hams at 8c.@9c.; Smoked do. at 9⅞c.@9¾c.; sales of 2,300 lb. bellies at 7⅜c. for 10-lb. Rib, 8¼c. for Clear Bellies and 100 bxs. Bellies at do....Bacon dull, with Long Clear quoted at 7¼c.; Short Clear at 7⅝c....Sales of 150 bxs. Short Clear, part at 7¼c....Western Steam Lard has been in request for early delivery, and quoted as closing firm. ....Sales have been reported of Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, of 1,350 tcs. at $7 70@$7 72½ for old, and $7 85 for new, closing, for contract as $7 75 for old and $7 85 for new....And in the option line, Western Steam Lard has been fairly active, closing strong, with January closing at $7 82½@$7 85 for new and $7 72½ for old; February, $7 92½@$7 95 for new and $7 82½@$7 85 for old; March, $8 02½@$8 05 for new, and $7 92½@$7 95 for old, and April at $8 12½@$8 15....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 2,250 tcs., February, at $7 90@$7 95 for new and $7 80 for old; 5,000 tcs., March, at $8@$8 05 for new and $7 90@$7 92½ for old; 3,250 tcs. new, for April, $8 10@$8 12½....City Steam Lard quiet; quoted at the close at $7 75, with 300 tcs. sold; of No. 1 City, 50 tcs. sold at $7 50....Refined Lard steady, and in request; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close at $8 25....Beef and Beef Hams dull, but steady; Butter, Cheese, and Eggs generally about steady on a moderate call for supplies; stock of Cheese here reported to-day at 194,758 bxs....Tallow has been in moderate demand, with sales reported of 55,000 lb. at 6⅝c.@6 11-16c., closing firm at 6 11-16c.@6¾c....Stearine quiet to-day; City quoted at 8c., and Western at 7½c.@7⅝c.

SKINS—Have been in fair request and very firm in price....We quote Deer thus: Vera Cruz, 47½c.; Guatemala, 50c.; Honduras, 50c.; Sisal, 45c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c.; Central American, 42½c.@47½c.; Para, 45c.; Angostura, 47½c.; Matamoros, Texas, &c., 40c.@45c....And Goat thus: Tampico, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoros, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.@57½c.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.@52½c.; Curacoa, 51c.@52½c.; Cape, 32½c.@35c.; Madras, ₰ skin, 55c.; Patna, 57½c.@60c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 70c.@75c. do., Goat, 75c.@85c.

SUGARS—Raw have been in light request but quoted strong, with fair to good refining stock quoted at 7⅛c.@7⅞c. Sales reported of 124 hhds. Molasses at 7c.@7⅛c.; 45 hhds. Honduras at 7¼c.@7⅝c.; 255 hhds. Porto Rico at 7⅝c., and 225 hhds. Demerara at 7⅝c....Refined have been in fairly active request with Cut-loaf at 10⅞c.; Crushed, 10c.; Powdered, 9⅞c.; Granulated, 9⅝c.; Soft White, 8¾c.@9⅛c.; Soft Yellow, 7c.@8⅛c. ₰ lb....The movements in Raw Sugars since Dec. 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Dec. 1, 1879	29,845	10,765	402,024	1,140
Receipts since	24,422	955	322,129	223
Sales since	21,251	1,055	89,810	1,208
Stock Dec. 31, 1879	33,016	10,665	634,343	155
Stock Jan. 1, 1879	25,231	6,771	342,457	2,582

WHISKY—Dull at $1 15.

FREIGHTS—A very limited movement has been reported since our last, at about previous figures, the free offerings of accommodation preventing any improvement for early shipment. Through Freights generally tame and more or less unsettled....FOR LIVERPOOL —The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 2,200 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d., nearly all through freight, and by outport steamers, 3-16d., 850 bbls. Flour, (mostly through freight,) part at 1s. 6d., 4,600 sacks Flour and Meal at 12s. 6d.@15s., part through freight, (and mostly at 12s. 6d.,) 800 pkgs. Butter and 2,500 bxs. Cheese, in lots, at 17s. 6d.@20s., equal to 250 tons Provisions, in lots, at from 12s. 6d.@15s., (part through freight, and by outport steamers at 12s. 6d.,) sundry lots of do., in tcs. and bbls., at 3s.@5s. 6d. and 3s. 3d.; small lots of Leather at 30s.; 175 tons Heavy Goods at 10s.@15s., (mostly at 12s. 6d.,) 3,100 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 11s. 3d.@20s., with Refined Sugar quoted at 15s.; Grape Sugar at 15s.; Syrup at 25s. 6d.; 250 bbls. Apples at 2s. 3d.@3s. 6d., (the latter the extreme asking rate by the regular lines,) with, at the moment, exceptionally light offerings noted, and small lots of Oysters at 3s. 6d., and, by sail, sundry lots of Heavy Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s., and Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d....FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,600 bbls. Flour at 2s., (mostly through freight on private terms, quoted at 2s. asked;) 2,500 sacks Flour and Meal (mainly through freight) at 20s.; 32,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d. ₰ bushel; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 30s.@32s. 6d.; 700 pkgs. Provisions, &c., in lots, at 25s.@27s. 6d. ₰ ton, and 5s. 6d. ₰ tierce and 3s. 6d.@4s. ₰ bbl.; 200 bags Clover-seed at 22s. 6d.; small lots of Apples at 2s. 3d.@3s. 6d. Refined Sugar quoted at 22s. 6d.; Syrup at 25s.@27s. 6d.; small lots of Hops at ½d.; equal to 120 tons Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d.@25s.; 85 tons Measurement Goods at 20s.@25s.; and by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s.; small lots of Flour in sacks, at 18s.; 70 tons Measurement Goods within the range of 12s. 6d.@15s....FOR PERTH—By steam, sundry lots of Heavy Goods, reported at 30s.@35s.; small lots of Measurement Goods at 20s.@25s.; 50 tons Oil-cake at 20s. 9d....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 1,350 bbls. Flour, reported on private terms, quoted at 2s.@2s. 3d.; 5,000 sacks Flour and Meal at 17s. 6d.@20s., (mostly through freight and forward shipment;) 2,000 pkgs. Butter and Cheese at 30s.; 1,250 pkgs. Provisions at 22s. 6d.@25s. ₰ ton and 5s. 6d. ₰ tierce, (part through freight;) small lots of Heavy Goods at 20s.@25s.; 1,700 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 20s.@25s. ₰ ton; Refined Sugar quoted at 22s. 6d.; Syrup at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 600 bbls. Apples, in lots, at 3s. 6d. ₰ bbl., (with very moderate offerings noted at present)....FOR BELFAST—By steam, 2,000 sacks Flour on private terms; quoted at 25s. 6d. asked....FOR HAVRE—By steam, equal to 300 tons general cargo, mostly at 20s.@25s. for Heavy, and 35s.@40s. for Measurement Goods....FOR BORDEAUX—A Norwegian bark, 470 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 5s. 9d....FOR CAPE-TOWN—A Norwegian bark, 340 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at market rates....FOR RIO JANEIRO—A Norwegian brig, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, reported at $19 25 net....FOR MONTEVIDEO—An Italian bark, 473 tons, hence, with general cargo, in regular line, at current rates....FOR LA GUAYRA AND PUERTO CABELLO—An American bark, 401 tons, hence, with general cargo, in regular line, at current rates....FOR HAVANA—An American bark, 600 tons, hence, with general cargo in regular line, at current rates; and a schooner with Shooks, from St. John, N. B., at 21c....FOR ST. JAGO—An American schooner, 407 tons, with Coal, from Baltimore, reported at $2 75....FOR SAGUA—An American bark, 476 tons, hence, with general cargo, in regular line, at current rates....FOR THE NORTH SIDE OF CUBA—An American schooner, with Hoops from Richmond at $8....FOR GALVESTON—A bark, 726 tons, hence, with Railroad Iron at $4 50....FOR CEDAR KEYS—A schooner, with Ice, Hay, &c., from Portland, reported at $8....FOR SAVANNAH—A schooner, hence, with Phosphate at $3....FOR CHARLESTON—Three schooners, hence, with Phosphate, in bags, at $2....FOR BALTIMORE—An American brig and schooner, with Guano, from Navassa, reported at $3....FOR A PORT NORTH OF HATTERAS—A Norwegian bark, with Salt, from Cadiz, reported at 10c. ₰ bushel....FOR BOSTON—Four schooners, hence, with Coal at $1 50@$1 60....FOR FALL RIVER—A schooner, 166 tons, with Coal, from Perth Amboy, at 80c....FOR NEW-LONDON—A schooner, hence, with Logwood at market rate....FOR NEW-YORK—An American schooner, with Mahogany, from a Mexican Gulf port, reported at $10; two schooners, with Lumber, from St. John at $3 50@$3 75; a schooner, with do., from Fernandina, at $7; two schooners, with do., from Georgia at $7; a schooner, with do., from Charleston at $6; and another, with old Rails, from St. John, N. B., at $2 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11⅞c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 8,205 bales; gross, 7,217 bales; exports to France, 2,899 bales; to the Continent, 800 bales; coastwise, 3,636 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; last evening, 2,500 bales; stock, 308,104 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 31.—Cotton easy; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 2,041 bales; exports, to the Continent, 5,060 bales; coastwise, 598 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 300 bales; stock, 90,507 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 31.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅛c.@12⅜c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.@11⅜c.; net receipts, 597 bales; exports coastwise, 2,684 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 67,375 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 31.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅞c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 1,832 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,230 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 72,527 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 31.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 799 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,727 bales; stock, 83,084 bales.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 31—12:30 P. M.—United States 4½ ₰ cent. bonds, 109⅜; new 5s, 106½; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 59⅞; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 27⅞; Erie, 48⅞; Illinois Central, 102; Reading, 36¼; British Consols, 97 9-16 for both money and the account.

2 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 59⅞; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 27⅞; Erie, 49⅛; do. second Consols, 90.

3 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ₰ cent. Rentes 81f. 40c. for the account.

4 P. M.—United States 4 ₰ cent. bonds, 106⅞; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 60¼; Erie, 49⅛; Pennsylvania Central, 52¼; British Consols, 97 9-16 for money and 97⅝ for the account. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £16,000.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Exchange on London, 25f. 23c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31—1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures dull; Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 5,800 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6⅞d. Provisions—Cheese, 66s. ₰ cwt. for the best grades of American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed weak; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 15-16d., also, 6 29-32d.

LONDON, Dec. 31—2 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 8¼d. ₰ gallon. Linseed-oil, £28 ₰ ton.

4 P. M.—Petroleum, 8⅛d.@8¼d. ₰ gallon.

5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 8⅛d. ₰ gallon.

ANTWERP, Dec. 31.—Petroleum, 19½f. for fine Pale American.

BREMEN, Dec. 31.—Petroleum, 7 marks 40 pfennige.

THE ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 33 bid, cash; $1 33@$1 35⅞, January; $1 39@$1 39⅞, February; $1 43@$1 43⅞, March; No. 3 do., $1 28 bid. Corn easier at 36⅛c.@35⅞c., cash; 36½c.@36⅝c., January; 37⅝c., February; 39⅞c., March; 43⅞c.@44⅛c., May. Oats lower at 31c. bid, cash and January; 41½c.@41⅝c., May. Rye dull at 81c. bid. Barley steady and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 07. Pork, more doing at $13 25, cash; $13 17½@$13 25, February; $13 37½, March. Lard dull at $7 40 asked, $7 25 bid. Bulk-meats dull and lower; Shoulders, $4 15; Clear Rib, $6 45@$6 55; Clear Sides, $6 60@$6 65. Bacon nominal. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,900 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 1, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—She Stoops to Conquer.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—French Flats.
DALY'S THEATRE—An Arabian Night. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—Fairfax.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Galley Slave.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Hearts of Steel. Matinée.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Christmas.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—Princess Toto. Matinée.
BROOKLYN THEATRE—Widow Bedott. Matinée.
THE AQUARIUM—Uncle Tom's Cabin. Matinée.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS—Humpty Dumpty. Matinée.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mrs. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," "Haworth's," &c., will contribute an original story entitled "The Colonel's Daughter," and devoted to certain remarkable phases of Southern life and politics, to THE TIMES *of Sunday next.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling, followed by rising, barometer, cooler north-west, backing to warmer, south-west, winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the last five years the Government of New-York State has been, with more or less restraint from the Republican element in the Legislature, in the hands of the Democrats. To-day it passes under Republican control, with a completeness which had no parallel even in 1873, when Gov. DIX succeeded HOFFMAN. Both Senate and Assembly are overwhelmingly Republican, and the State Engineer's is the only office in the State Administration filled by a Democrat. The responsibility which such a state of things entails is quite as pronounced in a partisan as in a public sense. New-York is the State on which the Presidential contest of this year will turn, and the Republican Party is on its trial in New-York, not only with reference to the vote of the State in November, but with reference to the administrative methods which the nation will be called on to approve. The Governor, the State officers, and the Legislative majority share between them a very serious responsibility, and it is to be hoped that all of them are prepared to act on the principle that he serves his party best who discharges his public trust with single-minded and unswerving fidelity.

Mr. O. D. BAKER, counsel for the Maine Republican Advisory Committee, has summarized some of the points in the indictment of Gov. GARCELON and his Council in a manner which ought to command attention. These points are numerous, but the first three of them are enough to silence the clatter of men who discuss this question without looking into it. The first proposition is that the Constitution requires the Governor to issue certificates to members of the Legislature who "shall appear to be elected." Yet the entire vote of Portland was rejected because a few votes were classed as "scattering," although the number of votes so classed was so small that they could not change the result, however placed. In other words, the Republican candidates "appeared" to be elected on the face of the returns, and the duty of the Governor would have been fulfilled when he certified that fact. Another point is that although there were many and sufficient blanks for returns, of the usual pattern in the office of the Secretary of State, a new form was used. This form was purposely framed to mislead, being ruled in such a way as to give an examiner of them the impression that only a small number of official signatures were required. It was a trap, and the thieves are to-day profiting by its success. Again, the law says that no ballot with "a distinguishing mark" upon it shall be received, but, if it is received, it shall be counted. Republican ballots open to this objection were received and counted. The Garcelon gang reject the entire poll. This is clearly a violation of law. If GARCELON desires any proofs of his having violated Constitution, law, and equity, he has them in these three counts against him.

Our Washington dispatches contain an interesting statement of the present position of our relations with Japan, which, it seems, have given rise to some annoyance on the part of American residents in that country. It is sufficient to say that the treaty of 1878, which conceded to Japan the commercial independence to which she is amply entitled, was not only a just and rational measure, but was accompanied by concessions on the part of Japan which are quite valuable to the United States. Moreover, the equality of our country with those of Europe is secured by a provision that the treaty should go into effect only when similar treaties are consented to by the parties to that of 1866. It now remains for our Government, whose course has usually been marked by wisdom and fairness in its dealings with Japan, to make some equitable disposition of the Japanese indemnity fund, which lies in the Treasury, and to which, by common acknowledgment, this country has no real right.

Mr. CHARLES T. HOWARD, of the Louisiana Lottery Company, takes occasion to deny in our columns to-day that the corporation with which he is connected, was organized to swindle anybody. We cannot argue that point with Mr. HOWARD, inasmuch as his notions of what constitutes swindling probably differ so essentially from ours as to render any such discussion unprofitable. We admit that "the good people of Louisiana" who recently "ratified" his lottery scheme by a majority of 70,000 votes, are equally unable with Mr. HOWARD to see that it is an organized swindle. But as the same "good" constituency ratified, by the same vote, a project to swindle the creditors of the State, we can hardly admit that their moral sense would pass before a jury of honest men as more trustworthy than that of Mr. HOWARD. As to his implied reflection on the motives of our Washington correspondent in singling out his company for reprobation, we regard the fact that our correspondent has incurred the enmity of Mr. HOWARD and his associates as being an excellent testimony to his zeal and fidelity.

Mr. JOHN KELLY gave another example of his regard for public sentiment when he insisted on the selection as Recorder of Mr. FREDERICK SMYTH, whom the people have already rejected for more important positions by decisive majorities. Mr. KELLY also succeeded in demonstrating that Democratic Aldermen have a price, which can be ascertained by anybody willing to pay it, when he secured the confirmation of his favorite. From a Recorder who owes his position to such influences it would be folly to expect much, even were he made of less ductile materials than Mr. SMYTH. As the people will have a chance next November to designate their choice for the position of Recorder, it may, not improbably, happen that Mr. SMYTH and his patron have made a very poor bargain. In any case, we should, perhaps, be thankful that Mr. KELLY did not designate Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD as his choice for Recorder. Whatever Mr. SMYTH may be, he will bring to the position at least some pretense to ability and character. With a certain obvious fitness, the only other business of importance transacted by the Aldermen yesterday was the passage of the Chambers-street railroad job over the Mayor's veto.

HOLIDAY KEEPING.

The new year has a peculiarity which is remarkable, and which will cause it to be welcomed and remembered by lovers of relaxation and of pleasure, and by all those who seize eagerly upon every opportunity to flee the town, and to seek in the country either restoration from its air or the renewal of family and friendly associations. This peculiarity is that all its special holidays happen to fall either on Saturday or on Sunday. Such a concurrence has not happened for a long while, and many years must pass before it happens again. In 1875 the Fourth of July fell on Sunday, and Christmas Day, and, of course, the following New-Year's Day, on Saturday; but Washington's Birthday did not concur in this, nor has it fallen on Saturday or Sunday since 1873 until this year, and both of these years the Fourth of July and Christmas Day fell on Thursdays or Fridays.

The coming of two holidays together—a special holiday and a Sunday—must always have been welcome to the workers of the world, and particularly to that very large majority of them who work not for their own profit, but for that of others, or wages. The partners in a business might be willing to work on holidays, and some of them do so; but those in their employment, from porters up to book-keepers and correspondence clerks, as they gain nothing by extra labor, look eagerly for the holidays, which brightly break their monotony of toil. Railways have, in one respect, greatly benefited this large class of people. In the old stage-coach days they must have been perforce confined to town upon holidays, or their excursions must have been bounded by very narrow limits. But now, and particularly of late years, since the introduction of the custom of frequent trains and the multiplication of short roads in remote rural districts, which act as feeders to the great routes, the question of going two or three hundred miles to spend a holiday is one merely of expense, not of time. And when a special holiday comes on Saturday or on Sunday, so that it is kept on Monday, a man may leave town on Friday or Saturday evening and go to almost any place within three hundred miles, spend two whole days with kinsfolk that he rarely sees, except on such occasions, and be back in time for business on the following Monday or Tuesday morning. The throng upon the outgoing trains upon the eve of such double holidays, and upon the incoming trains on the morning after them, tells how largely this facility is availed of by the inhabitants of New-York. True, many of these passengers are mere seekers of pleasure—pleasure of a certain sort—and go to suburban hotels, where they pass their holiday either in a coarse semblance of festivity, or in an uncertain kind of idleness. But there remains a large proportion who take these occasions to reunite themselves with their families or their family friends. Of the men who are actively engaged in business in New-York, a very large number are not natives of the City. Indeed, it might perhaps safely be said that a comparatively small proportion of them are so, and the same is measurably true of other large cities in this country and in England. Now, the spending of their holidays by a large proportion of these men with their families at the old home, not only makes a difference in the way of keeping holidays, but has an appreciable moral and social effect upon the community at large. Only in the last generation, if a lad left a country home to go to some great city to seek fortune or, at least, employment, he was from that time lost to his family, cut off from all intercourse with them, except by letters, and in most cases was rarely seen again until years had passed, and he revisited the home of his youth so altered in person as to be hardly recognizable, and so alienated by long absence and by change in habits of life and in manners that, excepting the mere tie of blood, he returned a stranger. Now, it is his own fault or that of his family if the tie between them is broken or weakened; the day or two which, if he will, he may pass with them at intervals of a few months, or even less, is quite enough to keep up kindly intercourse and to preserve some community of thought and feeling. The influence of this habit, which is not more than a generation old, has already made itself felt in the drawing closer of the bonds by which separated families and distant communities are connected.

When, however, we turn from this way of holiday keeping to consider others in vogue with us and with other English-speaking peoples, it must be confessed that the sight which meets our eyes is not inspiriting or much to be admired. Most readers of English literature know of the old French description of English folk on a holiday, that "they took their pleasure sadly, after their manner;" and what was true of them four hundred years ago is true now. But the American intensifies the gravity of his English forefather in taking his pleasure; and although he may be somewhat more self-possessed and at his ease than the modern Englishman, he presents to the observer the depressing results of a peculiar and a self-imposed restraint. The truth is that the great majority of respectable and tolerably-educated Americans born and bred are too constantly conscious of their respectability and their education, too constantly desirous to appear as refined and as elegant as anybody else, to give themselves up to hearty enjoyment of simple pleasure, which always involves a certain degree of self-unconsciousness, and, indeed, partly consists of it. Hilarity, gayety of heart, abandonment to the pleasurable excitement of the moment, are rare among us. Sometimes, indeed, and in some places, nature roughly asserts herself, and there is an outbreak like that in the Brokers' Board on the eve of a great holiday. But not only is such horse-play uncommon, as it well may be, among us; it is a poor, coarse substitute for real hilarity, for real gayety of heart. Such rude sport can last but a little while; the vivacity and capacity of pleasure which comes from fine animal spirits and an abandonment of restraint produce an elasticity of soul which keeps its happy possessors in a joyful mood for days together. Of this we seem to have little. We certainly show very little of it on our holidays. Christmas is a day of church-going, feeding, and present-getting, with too often a sharp calculation as to the value of the presents. New Year's Day, in New-York at least, is one of dull and formal social toil, when it is not one of more or less inebriety. Other peoples keep New Year's Day, and have done so for centuries. Old English literature is full of allusions to it and to the gift-giving of the day. The French give gifts and pay visits to their intimate friends. Only in America is the day made one of hurrying from door to door to make calls upon every slight acquaintance—calls which bring no real pleasure either to the caller or to the called upon. And yet, although this is generally admitted, there seems to be no hope of its abatement or amelioration. In our holiday-keeping, as in other social affairs, we seem to be set into grooves, and to run in them with a gloomy content. We have some reasons for national self-complacence, and among them we are ready—perhaps too ready—to reckon the general intelligence and the material comfort of our people; but it is at least a question whether our real capacity for happiness would not be greater if we had the faculty of giving ourselves up more heartily to the enjoyment of social hilarity—enough of it, at least, to make our holidays less like solemnities.

ONE OF THE MYSTERIES.

Opponents of the cancellation of public indebtedness, as a consequence of the redemption of promises to pay, have their counterpart in the railroad world. Railroad managers do not include the extinction of bonded debt in their estimate of corporate obligations. When one issue of bonds approaches maturity another appears to take its place. Of the financial announcements relating to railroad debts a large percentage results from this practice. Lucky is the company, apparently, whose debt is not gradually increased. The company whose debt is literally extinguished when it becomes due—extinguished, we mean, by the proceeds of accumulations, carefully husbanded for the purpose—is so rare among railroads that we know not where to look for an example. Uniform practice is in the opposite direction. And it is as uniformly regarded as a mere matter of course. A company announces that "the new loan is intended to provide for an equal amount of bonds about to become due," and the ability thus to raise the means of discharging an old debt is accepted as evidence of good credit.

The practice is not one of which railroad companies have reason to be proud, and certainly it is not one in which investors should acquiesce without more careful investigation than the terms of the advertisements usually imply. A great increase of bonded indebtedness has been a characteristic of railroad management within the last few years. The circumstance has an obvious bearing on the financial requirements of the roads, considered with reference to the cost of traffic, and on the future of railroad properties. A glance at the pages of the monthly supplement of the *Financial Chronicle* shows how vast is the load of debt which in the great majority of companies stands between the stockholders and their property; and the reflections suggested acquire additional weight from a comparison of the exhibit with any exhibit based upon the data supplied, say, ten years ago.

Stock-watering, startling as are its proportions and objectionable as is the policy on which it ordinarily rests, passes unchallenged; though its relation to one aspect of the problem to be solved by national or local legislation, or by both, hardly needs to be pointed out. The growth of bonded debts is open to still graver criticism. As regards stock, the determination of the fairness of rates to be charged may be influenced by a knowledge of the cost of construction and maintenance. These items are more likely to commend themselves to Commissioners independent of the companies, as a measure of the earnings to be provided for, than are the speculative stock-capitals whose history will not bear scrutiny. But the bonded debts are in nearly all cases fixed burdens, out of all proper proportion to the *bona fide* stock-capitals, and representing processes on which "Poor's Manual" sheds no light. In exceptional cases, the legitimacy of the debt and the reasonableness of its amount, are plain enough. The rule, however, is of a different character. There are mortgage bonds, consolidated bonds, general bonds, income bonds, and we know not how many other kinds of bonds; and now and then they are so mixed that it is difficult to define the exact degrees of security or to understand by what inducements the money could have been obtained. The general conclusion must be that the bonded indebtedness has been increased in a dangerous degree; the danger pertaining quite as much to certain classes of bondholders as to the stockholders.

The significance of the lesson to be learned is not lessened by the public knowledge of the manner in which corporate affairs are commonly administered. This enormous amount of bonded indebtedness is unrepresented in the management. Beyond the scanty information which managers deign to supply, its holders have no means of ascertaining the real state of affairs. They are powerless in relation to measures which directly affect the security they are supposed to possess. They have no guarantee that the money they supplied has been faithfully applied to the published purposes: part of it may have been employed to sustain the ballooning policy which is in vogue among managers or to meet current expenditures. If only the interest on the bonds be regularly paid, their rights are dormant; and experience has shown that when default occurs their rights are often little more than imaginary. The whole system of railroad indebtedness as it exists in this country is anomalous and inequitable,—so beset with pitfalls for investors, and so calculated to deter all but speculators from handling the stocks,—that from every point of view it is unsatisfactory. Because it is so, we wonder the more at the matter-of-fact way in which the practice of paying one debt by the creation of another goes on continually.

It is a bad practice for both bondholders and stockholders. The former are in the dark in regard to the actual condition of their security, and the latter have the prospective value of their property affected injuriously by every confession of inability to provide in the only proper way for maturing indebtedness. Management which cannot, or will not, gradually make provision for at least part of the bonded debt is defective at some vital point, and sooner or later the road will suffer. For while one class of railroad interests may be expected to grow stronger and more prosperous, there is another, and that a larger class, whose future is clouded and doubtful. By and by, perhaps, the National Government will unveil some of the mysteries which under the present system are adroitly concealed; and we may then understand why railroad companies substitute one issue of bonds for another, instead of clearing away indebtedness when it becomes due.

THE LAW AND THE FACTS.

The Governor of Maine professes to have been guided by inspiration from the Supreme Court. Fully to realize the effrontery and lawlessness of the proceedings, one should visit any fair law library, ask the librarian to show the Maine Reports, and compare the opinions of the Justices with the Council's report of its doings. The opinions display the Governors of past years repeatedly asking if they might do such things as in December were done, and the Judges steadily saying, "No; you have no business with those matters." Away back in 1845, the Justices explained that the returns and "the returns alone" are to be examined by the Governor and Council; and this principle is repeated in various forms down to the present time. It recurs in the latest opinion found—1877. Yet a large majority of the obnoxious December rulings were reached by considering matters outside the returns. And they took almost anything; sworn witnesses were not required; affidavits, protests, unsworn statements, and evidently even general knowledge and belief, were received to set aside a return.

Compare a few of these rulings with past opinions of the court. They reject the return from Cherryfield because affidavits were presented that one of the Selectmen was a foreigner, owing to which there was not a full, legal board. In 1871, Gov. PERHAM reported that the Clerk to the Selectmen had made deposition that he was a foreigner, and asked if that might be considered. The court said, no; the Governor and Council could only act on the returns. GARCELON & Co. rejected returns from half a dozen towns because affidavits were presented that they were not completed and sealed up in open town meeting. In a case in 1871, the story was that the Ward Clerk carried the returns about in his pocket, unsealed, for half a day, expecting to meet the City Clerk, and give them to him; and, failing, he gave them unsealed to "another gentleman," who at length delivered them. The Governor asked if the returns might not be excluded. Court said no; illegalities or irregularities, though capable of proof, could not be considered, unless they appeared in the returns. GARCELON & Co. refused to add votes designating the Christian name of the candidate by his initials, to the votes cast for him by his full name. What the court has said on this point was that if John Smith and James Smith were candidates for the same office, no one could tell by the returns which one was entitled to a vote for J. Smith, and that votes for William Smith could not be added to votes for William H. Smith; a very different doctrine. GARCELON & Co. refused to count votes for BURNHAM and BURNHAM as cast for the same man. Yet the Supreme Court expressly said in 1875, that when the name, though misspelled, is recognizable by the sound, the vote should be counted for the candidate for whom it was obviously intended. GARCELON & Co. received an unsworn certificate and specimen ballot annexed to it, as showing that ballots wrong in form were cast in Skowhegan. The Supreme Court has said that the Governor and Council can only know what the returns indicate; they are limited to the evidence derivable from the returns, and the Selectmen are not certifying officers to matters outside the list of votes. In short, comparing what was done by GARCELON & Co. with the opinions by which they profess to have been guided, there is a great deal more conflict than accord. It becomes obvious that if the Morrill questions were submitted to the Justices, and they should adhere to past opinions and apply them to the present case, a general reversal of the action in December would result.

The gist of what the Justices have said all along has been that the Governor and Council are a mere canvassing board, and not at all clothed with powers of judges of a contested election. The distinction is worth understanding, aside from the present excitement. All systems of election law provide for a preliminary reckoning up of the votes, for determining apparent majorities, and making lists of the persons who, postponing all controverted questions, appear to be elected. The Maine plan is to have this, and only this, done by the Governor and Council. The Selectmen in the towns and ward officers in cities are to receive the votes, count them, make a record, make a copy of this record, and send the copy to Augusta. This copy is called the return. The Governor and Council are to examine these returns; disregarding outside matters, except some power—how much is disputed—to correct the returns by the original record; and to make out lists of the Senators and Representatives, apparently elected, and notify them to go to Augusta and open the Legislature. The Senate and House are the tribunals to receive affidavits and protests and certificates, and to determine all contests and claims of rival candidates. The mode of doing this is well understood. The men who are indisputably elected commence the business of the session, and, by committees, take testimony of witnesses and ascertain disputed facts. The House or Senate then votes between the contesting candidates. These questions do not belong to the canvassing board at all; and the opinions of the Justices ring to this note, all through.

AVEZZANA.

The death of Gen. AVEZZANA will be learned with regret by the many friends whom he made in this City during his long residence here as an Italian exile, and by all who admire the heroic band of early Italian patriots, of whom he was one of the few survivors.

Gen. AVEZZANA first came conspicuously before the public during the brief existence of the Roman Republic of 1849. As Minister of War, he really conducted the defense of the city, with which GARIBALDI, who acted in a subordinate position to AVEZZANA, is generally exclusively credited. After the entry of the French, AVEZZANA found his way to Genoa, where he headed that curious revolution of the city against the Sardinian King. The Genoese revolted through an excess of patriotism, and in the hope of compelling the defeated Sardinian monarchy to resume the hopeless struggle against the Austrians. While LA MARMORA was besieging the city, an English frigate took up a position where she rendered certain of the Genoese guns useless. AVEZZANA sent word to the English Captain that if he did not move his ship out of the way in half an hour he would sink her. Threats of this kind do not usually have much effect upon a British naval officer, but the Captain of the frigate wisely reflected that AVEZZANA would certainly keep his word, and that, as the unrecognized leader of an insurrection, the British Government could not obtain very much satisfaction from him for the loss of the frigate. Whereupon, the Englishman prudently took his ship out of the range of the Genoese guns, and the grim revolutionist had the satisfaction of trampling on the indomitable British Navy.

Genoa, in due course of time, surrendered, and AVEZZANA came to New-York, where, with GARIBALDI, GAJANI, and other patriots, he led an industrious and quiet life. With the first dawn of the resurrection of Italy he returned to his native land, and soon after GARIBALDI landed in Sicily he joined him there, where his military knowledge and his skill as an organizer and the universal respect felt for his character made him a most valuable recruit. Since the consolidation of the Kingdom he served, up to the time of his death, as a Deputy in Parliament, where, although he never disowned his Republican opinions, he always gave a loyal and intelligent support to the Government. He must have been fully 80 years old when a peaceful death ended a stormy and, in many respects, glorious, career.

Italy, during the period of the *Resorgamento*, as the Italians fitly called the period of their successful revolution, produced a brilliant company of patriotic leaders, most of whom the valorous AVEZZANA outlived. Of the old Republican revolutionists, MANIN, the defender of Venice, and MAZZINI, the prophet of Italian unity, have been dead for many years. BIXIO, who fought at Rome with GARIBALDI, landed with his old leader at Calatafimi, and fought as a General of Division at Cartuzza, died in the China seas, where he had gone to found a colony and repeat the romantic success of Rajah BROOKE. SIRTORI, who led the revolt of Milan in 1848, fought under MANIN in Venice, and was GARIBALDI's Chief of Staff in Sicily, also died a General in the regular Army. Of the noted Republican soldiers of 1848, GARIBALDI, FABRIZI—who is nearly as old as was AVEZZANA—MEDICI, who is King UMBERTO's favorite aide, and COSENZ, a Division General in the active Army, alone survive.

Death has been even more unsparing of the patriots of the Conservative Party. The roll of the dead includes VICTOR EMMANUEL, CAVOUR, and LAMARMORA; FANTI, who hated GARIBALDI only less than he hated the Austrians; LA FARINA, whom GARIBALDI expelled from Sicily, whither CAVOUR had sent him as his agent; D'AZEGLIO, the author, diplomatist, and friend of CAVOUR; GUERRAZZI, the Dictator of Tuscany, who thought to save the liberties of the Duchy by bringing back the Grand Duke with his Austrian Guard, and SCIALOJA, the ablest financier of the monarchy. RICASOLI still lives, but is withdrawn from public life, and is a feeble invalid. The venerable Count MAMIANI has also retired from politics, though he occasionally makes addresses on educational subjects which prove that age has not dimmed his intellect. The Radicals have lost their one statesman, RATAZZI, and it is unfortunate for them that their most skillful politician, CRISPI, has survived his reputation for honor and honesty, and lives to intrigue for his personal profit.

It is not strange, then, when Italy needed great men and brave soldiers she found them. In our own civil war both sides developed their leaders when the hour came. It is not heroes who made the heroic age of Italy and America, but it was the age that made GRANT and Stonewall JACKSON, GARIBALDI and CAVOUR. Italy, now that her life-struggle is over, wonders that no great leaders have risen to take the places of those who are gone, but it is the law of national development. We may safely challenge any country to produce a more brilliant array of names than those which are forever linked with the Italian *Resorgamento*, and we need not doubt that should the necessity again arise, the nation will find leaders as brave as GARIBALDI, as unselfish as MANIN, and as honest as AVEZZANA.

PICTURES HANGED, NOT HUNG.

Perhaps artists hurry over the task assumed by the Hanging Committee because such service is disagreeable and ungrateful, but certainly it seems to the outer barbarian that those intrusted by the Academy and the Society of American Artists with the arrangement of the pictures show little adaptive faculty. It would not be easy to overestimate the worry and vexations which assail men of any marked degree of sensitiveness when the question of how and where the pictures of their friends and acquaintances shall be hung demands an imperative answer. Artists are usually sensitive to an alarming degree, and, like literary men, not infrequently irascible. Consider, then, the position of, we will say, the three men who have to dispose of 500 pictures at one of the exhibitions of the Academy. How difficult must it not be to avoid partiality, how impossible to escape censure! The fair-minded members of the committee would like to have nothing but one strip of wall to deal with, and that so narrow that every picture would be on the line. For no matter what the picture, it must go on the line. It does not follow that an artist is pleased to see his picture skied, although it may have been designed expressly for a long view. The paint may have been put on with a trowel, and the lights and darks calculated for effect at a great distance, and yet, strange to say, the artist wants that picture "on the line." Why? Because the line has an honorary significance. People think a picture that is high up is despised, because pictures that are despised are, or at least ought to be, put as far off as possible, that their defects may not offend unnecessarily. An artist may, therefore, know that his picture will really look better skied, and yet refuse to permit it to be skied. He reasons that those who know will make the necessary allowances, while those who do not will be imposed upon by the fact that it has a place of honor. Such is the tyranny exercised nowadays by that fetich of artists, the line.

Since it is the line which is in fault, there are two ways to dispose of the line. One is to abolish the line. Attempts at this have been made, but in a very desultory way. One year saw the Academy full of pictures in groups, the members of each of which belonged to the same artist. While one or two of the canvases of each were on the line, the others were disposed above, and the feeling that these latter were in any way disparaged could hardly exist. The move was good, and only unfortunate in not being repeated. If it did not abolish the line, it neutralized its deadly effect, for, of course, a choice was made in each man's work, and the picture that looked better high up was hung accordingly. The other way is to extend the line until it embraces almost all of the commendable or remarkable pictures. Why this has not been done before is indeed strange. Apparently, the Hanging Committees at the Academy have been waiting until some one adds another gallery or two to the building before obtaining such a result. Yet an extension of line can be obtained by very simple means, namely, by an extension of the ordinary method used in picture shops where choice paintings are disposed on easels. Why should not the centre of the large gallery of the Academy be fitted with a light framework, easily placed in position and quickly removable? Nearly as many pictures could be hung on it as the walls themselves contain. The framework need not be so high as to break the entire *coup d'œil* of the gallery, and might be reserved for smaller pictures that want a close inspection.

There is still a third course to pursue which would consist in a combination of the above. The tyranny of the line might be broken by resolutely foregoing the present architectural system of hanging pictures. At present the Hanging Committee selects a large wall and puts a large picture in its centre. Two smaller pictures are then hung on either side for symmetry, and the still smaller grouped about them. This is supposed to please the eye as it takes in the whole side of a gallery. But while the general aspect is consulted the rights of the individual pictures are lost. The tendency is to hang by size, not by color or adaptability to light, subject or technical treatment. A big, ugly, sprawling picture (what exhibition here or abroad does not contain such?) gets a high seat in the synagogue from its mere brute elements of length and height. A smaller picture, tenfold more valuable, waits long for its chance, and easily may have to bring up in an out-of-the-way corner where it cannot be seen. The watchword for Hanging Committees, then, should be the paradox: Break the line and extend it!

The custom of celebrating the first day of the year by some religious ceremony, accompanied by festivity and general rejoicing, appears to have prevailed from the earliest recorded time. Jews, Egyptians, Chinese, Romans, and Mohammedans, notwithstanding the diversity of their reckoning, all considered the beginning of the year a day of importance, and observed it with certain forms. In old Rome the year began with March, and when NUMA, as the legend runs, changed it to January, the 1st of this month was held sacred to Janus Bifrons, supposed to turn his back upon the old and his face to the new year. When Christianity had been established, the pagan celebration of the New Year was retained with variations and modifications. Christmas Day, the Annunciation, (March 25,) Easter Day, and March 1, have been regarded at different periods and places as the first of the year, and it was not until the sixteenth century that Jan. 1 was universally accepted. Some of the early ecclesiastics, known as Fathers of the Church, were so hostile to what they ranked as the immoral and superstitious ceremonies of the heathen festival that they interdicted any social commemoration of it, ordering the day to be marked by fasting, humiliation, and prayer. The order was, however, but partially obeyed. The festal character of the day was preserved, though its religious associations were continued. New Year's has been socially honored in much the same way during all ages. From the remotest time there has been junketing and present-making. SUETONIUS and TACITUS refer to those customs in Rome which were perpetuated by the Christian countries into which the Roman Empire was divided. In France, Germany, and Great Britain feasting and gift-giving still prevail, though the abundance of Christmas-giving has interfered in England with New Year's presents. In many countries Dec. 31, or St. Sylvester's Eve, is celebrated zealously and, generally, the entertainment being kept up until after midnight, when New Year's was ushered in with congratulations, compliments, visits, and good wishes for the year. In some parts of the Republic, mainly in the West and South, presents are yet made at the present time; but the custom is steadily diminishing because Jan. 1 follows too close upon Dec. 25. New Year's calls are made in various cities of Europe, especially in Paris and St. Petersburg, and the habit is spreading. These were first introduced into this country, where social visits were paid by men to their feminine friends and acquaintances, as long ago as the settlement of the town by the Dutch. Calls have for many years been made on this day in other cities, particularly in those of the Southern and Western States. In New-England, always more inclined than other sections to cleave to the old and the established, New Year's visits have heretofore been few, but they are growing in number, even in conservative Boston.

January would seem to be a month of evil omen for modern sovereigns, whose deaths and disasters form a very large proportion of its most noteworthy anniversaries. On the 1st, CHARLES the Bold, of Burgundy, was killed by the Swiss, in 1477, and the allied armies entered France, in 1814, to begin the campaign that overthrew NAPOLEON. On the 5th, the death of EDWARD the Confessor ushered in the series of complications which ended in the Norman conquest of England. On the 9th, NAPOLEON III. died in exile. LOUIS XVI. was beheaded on the 21st., and the 22d brought the same fate to the ambitious Duke of SOMERSET, Regent and virtual King of England during the minority of EDWARD VI. The 30th was doubly fatal to the house of Stuart, having witnessed both the execution of CHARLES I. and the death of Prince CHARLES EDWARD, the hero of the final attempt to expel the Hanoverian dynasty in 1745. But apart from these tragedies, the Wolf-Month, as the Saxons called it, is rich in other and less gloomy associations. The present Emperor of Germany became King of Prussia on the 2d. Sophia was taken by the Russians on the 3d, (1877,) and the Turkish army captured at Schipka Pass on the 8th. The destruction of England's Kabul army in 1842 marks the 9th. The 14th witnessed the seizure of Danish ships in British ports, (1801,) which preluded the destruction of the whole Danish fleet by NELSON at Copenhagen two months later. Fort Fisher fell on the 15th. Gen. SKOBELEFF's brilliant victory at Shenovo, which virtually ended the Russo-Turkish war, marks the 17th, which has also the greater renown of the birth of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. On the 18th, the German Empire was established by King WILLIAM's assumption of the imperial crown at Versailles. The same day witnessed the birth of LOUIS XIV.'s famous Minister, LOUVOIS. Lords BACON and BYRON were born on the 22d. On the 23d, the Duke of EDINBURGH married the Czar's only daughter, MARIA ALEXANDROVNA. The 24th is the birthday of FREDERICK the Great. Paris was taken on the 28th, (1870,) and Ehrenbreitstein, for the first and last time, on the 29th, (1799.) The 30th witnessed the execution of GUY FAWKES and the marriage of NAPOLEON III. to EUGENIE DE MONTIJO. To the same list may be added the first sailing of WARREN HASTINGS for India as an unknown civilian, (1750,) the storming of the great Sikh fortress of Mooltan by the British, (1849,) and the reorganization of the Russian Army, (1874.)

The Rabelais Club, just organized in London, has several very bright writers on its list of original members. It includes—to mention only those who are best known on this side—such men as Lord HOUGHTON, Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, EDMOND ABOUT, WALTER BESANT, DU MAURIER, THOMAS HARDY, BRET HARTE, HENRY IRVING, HENRY JAMES, Jr., JOSEPH KNIGHT, C. G. LELAND, Prof. E. H. PALMER, and JAMES PAYN. The *Athenæum* assures us that the objects of the club are "the furtherance of the study of RABELAIS, the formation of a Rabelaisian library, and the publication of works illustrative of Pantagruelism." These are pleasant purposes, and will monthly engage some portion of the leisure moments of the gentlemen of the club. But if they are good Pantagruelists, they will not make too serious a task of the study of RABELAIS. Many learned men, deeply versed in the tangled politics of France in the sixteenth century, and familiar with all the details of the ecclesiastical movements of that age, which had their centres in Rome, Paris, Geneva, and Germany, have sat up very late o'nights over RABELAIS, laboring to discover his hidden meanings and to measure the force and direction of his satires. Scores of keys to his writings have been devised, but none of them fit. The wisest conclusion is that no key is needed. There is nothing locked up. A man receives from a friend a large package. The well-tied outer wrapper conceals an inner one, the inner a third, and so on through a series of a dozen. The last contains nothing. It is sometimes hard to believe that the whole thing is a joke, and quite likely the recipient goes down on his knees and patiently gropes the carpet for the precious something that may have dropped. RABELAIS's baffling obscurity begets and feeds the suspicion that a whole system of philosophy or a wealth of undiscovered meaning must lie beneath the surface. The best commentators give up this belief. It is not easy to decide whether RABELAIS was greater as a philosopher or as a buffoon, and it is not wise to bother about deciding either way. It is certain that those who read him as he would be read himself, his "thrice-precious" *amys lecteurs*, make no deep and wearying scrutiny into his motives, but take him with all his infinite wit, spirit, raillery, fun, coarseness, and sarcasm, simply as a *délassement*, with no other purpose than relief from the cares of this world. These are readers after the master-mocker's own heart. Does he not himself define Pantagruelism to be a "*certaine gayeté d'esperit conficte en dépit des choses fortuites?*" We hope the Rabelais Club of London will not attempt to reason out a complete system of Pantagruelism, and to push it to its final development. The precious Abbey of Thelème, with its charming company of courteous gentlemen and gentle ladies living according to their guiding principle of "do-as-you-please, but don't make any fuss about it," tumbles stone upon stone if you undermine its foundations with the cold-iron tools of logic.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Baltimore *Sun's* political and general almanac is the first of the series of 1880 to reach us, and a very neatly-printed and comprehensive document it is.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* (Republican) and the Nashville *American* (Democratic) agree in saying that there is not the remotest possibility of a union between the Republicans and the low-tax men in Tennessee.

The Akron (Ohio) *Beacon* has interviewed a number of prominent Republicans of Akron and vicinity and finds that they all, with one exception, give a decided preference for Grant for President, irrespective of Sherman or any other candidate.

The Newark *Advertiser* says that whether the rumor that Mr. Courtlandt Parker has been selected for the Mission to England is founded on fact or fancy, Mr. Parker is himself ignorant, as he has received no direct or authentic information on the subject.

Major W. T. Walthall, of Mobile, Ala., has written a long letter to the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* to show that Gen. Robert Toombs was in error in his assertion that the election of Jefferson Davis as President of the so-called Southern Confederacy was an "accident."

The Chicago *Tribune* says that ex-Gov. Washburn of Wisconsin has just given the Wisconsin Industrial Association 40 acres of land in the vicinity of Mineral Point, his old home, to be used as permanent fair-grounds. He had previously given $50,000 to the State University for an astronomical observatory, and had given the State his country seat, near Madison, for an Industrial School for Girls.

The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* of yesterday says: "It is no secret that the Administration has honored this State in the persons of two of its distinguished citizens by the offer of the Russian mission, first to Gen. Burnside, who declined it, and next to Gov. Van Zandt, who took it into favorable consideration, but on a more careful reflection upon the matter, and largely from an unwillingness to expose Mrs. Van Zandt to the rigors of the climate, felt compelled also to decline it."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A FORMAL CALL ISSUED BY CHAIRMAN CAMERON—APPOINTMENT OF A SUB-COMMITTEE TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE HALL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Chairman Cameron, of the National Republican Committee, issued to-day the following call:

A National Convention of the Republican Party will meet at Chicago on Wednesday, the 2d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President at the next election. Republicans, and all who will co-operate with them in supporting the nominees of the party, are invited to choose two delegates from each Congressional district, four at large from each State, two from each Territory, and two from the District of Columbia, to represent them in the Convention.

J. D. CAMERON, Chairman.
THOMAS B. KEOGH, Secretary.

The formal call thus made will clear up some confusion which has hitherto prevailed as to the date fixed for the convention. Chairman Cameron also gives notice of the appointment of the Hon. C. I. Filley, of Missouri; the Hon. John C. New, of Indiana, and the Hon. Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, to be members of the sub-committee of the National Committee appointed by that body to take charge of the convention hall. The resolution authorizing the appointment of this sub-committee provides that the Chairman and Secretary of the National Committee shall also be members.

ERRORS IN THE REVISED STATUTES.

A BILL WHICH WOULD ALLOW IMPORTERS TO RECOVER LARGE SUMS PAID IN DUTIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—On the calendar of the House there is a bill "to explain the Revised Statutes relative to duties on imported merchandise," which deserves special attention. In codifying and compiling the Revised Statutes, a number of mistakes and some blunders were made, as, for instance, the restoration of certain provisions of law which had been repealed, and the omission of certain other provisions which had been added to the laws in the form of amendments. The bill in question proposes to correct errors of this kind in those chapters of the Revised Statutes which impose duties on imported merchandise, on some articles of which the rates of duty were changed. It provides that the Revised States "shall not be so construed or interpreted as to levy any duty on merchandise free of duty on the 1st day of December, 1873, or to increase the duty or the rate of duty on any article of imported merchandise over and above the duty or rate of duty chargeable under the Revenue laws of the United States, in force on the 1st day of December, 1873."

This bill was introduced by Mr. Lapham, of New-York, at the extra session, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, of which Mr. Lapham is a member, and was reported to the House favorably by a majority of the committee, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Messrs. Knott, Herbert, Hammond, and New, constituting the minority of the committee, united in making an adverse report. It appears that the Revised Statutes changed the law as it existed on Dec. 1, 1873, by increasing the rate of duty on argols partly refined, from 3 to 6 cents per pound. Certain persons engaged in the importation of argols, prior to the revision of the laws, had entered into contracts for the sale of argols, running for future years, and had goods to a large amount in bond in New-York. They continued to transact their business on the basis of the law as it existed for several months before the new rate of duty was known to them or discovered by the revenue officers. After such discovery, the Treasury Department not only exacted the increased rate of duty in all transactions occurring thereafter, but reliquidated all duties upon such argols which had been imported before such discovery since Dec. 1, 1873, and upon all goods in bond on that day. The increased duty was paid under protest and suit brought in the United States Court, resulting in a verdict in favor of the Government.

This is substantially the statement made by the majority of the Committee on the Judiciary in their report urging the passage of the bill. The importers, whose case is made the basis of the argument in the majority report, have, doubtless an equitable claim upon Congress for relief to the extent of the loss sustained by the increased duty paid on their importations up to the time of the discovery that the rate of duty on argols had been doubled, but it does not follow that such a comprehensive and sweeping law as that proposed by Mr. Lapham should be enacted. The rates of duty on merchandise, other than argols, were increased by the Revised Statutes, and in some instances the rates were decreased, and should Mr. Lapham's bill be passed it would lead to innumerable demands upon the Treasury and to the recovery of an amount of money which cannot be intelligently estimated. The fact that the business of a few importers has been affected by the changes in the law will not justify the passage of a bill so broad that a large number of importers who have not been injuriously affected could dive into the cash vaults of the Treasury.

There had been filed at the Treasury Department, up to June 30 last, 3,708 protests against the payment of rates of duty on imported merchandise changed by the enactment of the compilation of the Revised Statutes, and this number only includes the protests received on the principal articles upon which the rates of duty were increased. The following list shows the number of protests entered and appeals taken on the several articles named:

Castile soap	352	Linens, over	2,500
Chiccory	126	Sheepskins with wool on	99
Argols	258		
Leakage on ale, &c.	65	Jute rejections	38
Breakage on ale, &c.	260		

Mr. Lapham's bill would permit a recovery from the United States in all the above cases, and its effect would be to take from the Treasury *a large amount of money and put it into* the pockets of importers, who have already, by the increased price put upon their goods, collected from their customers the sums which would be reimbursed. The minority of the committee, in their report, say:

"When an importer is compelled by the Government to pay an increased rate of duty, we suppose that according to the course of trade he would always, when in his power to do so, charge his customer an increased price. We cannot conceive that either the importer or the customer to whom he sells would regulate their rates according to the motives, methods, or mistakes of the law-makers. They should buy and sell according to the rates they are forced to pay. The sole question with them must always be what is the law, and this is a question for the courts. The Government has the power to change at pleasure the rates of duty on articles of import. If Congress has exercised this power and constitutionally changed the law, we think it would be unwise and unjust to reimburse to importers moneys collected from them, and upon which they had charged the consumer a profit, on the ground that Congress did not intend to do what it did do."

The minority report concludes by expressing the conviction that it would be establishing a dangerous precedent if Congress should grant relief to any importer solely on the ground that he had found himself, at the time a change of the law was made, embarrassed by contracts of future purchase and sale. Such a course would place the Government at the mercy of any importer who might see proper thus to make contracts for the future; and, it is argued, therefore, that the safe rule is that every citizen, importer and consumer alike, must contract with reference to the right and power of Congress to change the law at pleasure.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE UTES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Secretary Schurz to-day received two dispatches from Gen. Hatch, written at Cline's Ranch on Dec. 29 and 30 respectively. One of them informs the Secretary for the first time, that among the Indians offered for surrender on the 25th inst., but whose surrender was not received, were Douglass, the hostile chief, and several other of the principal culprits concerned in the Meeker massacre. The last sentence of the other dispatch seems to indicate that after Gen. Hatch refused to receive the surrender of these Indians they were permitted to go to the Lower Grand River on a hunt for game, and that they are not likely to be found again for a month. Secretary Schurz entertains considerable doubt as to this being the real meaning of the dispatch, and he has telegraphed for explicit information. Cline's Ranch, at which these dispatches are dated is 10 miles nearer than Los Pinos to the White River Agency, and 25 miles nearer to Lake City. It is inferred that Gen. Hatch and his party do not consider themselves in danger, as these dispatches do not express any apprehension of that kind.

THE TREATY RIGHTS OF JAPAN.

WHY A REVISION OF EXISTING TREATIES IS SOUGHT—A MISUNDERSTANDING EXPLAINED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The news dispatches from Japan, published to-day, in reference to a renewal of the efforts on the part of that Government to secure a revision of existing commercial treaties with European Governments, state that there is considerable irritation among Americans resident in Japan over the obvious discrimination favoring English imports. "This discrimination," the dispatch says, "is felt to be ungracious, in view of the friendship often manifested toward Japan by the United States. There is evidently a misunderstanding of the exact purpose of the Japanese Government in seeking to have her treaties with European powers revised. Under a treaty made in 1866 with the United States, Great Britain, France, and Holland, Japan is practically deprived from regulating duties on imports and exports, and cannot even regulate her own coasting trade and port charges. all of these matters, so far as they concern the commerce of the treaty powers, being provided for in the treaty. This was, perhaps, well enough when the treaty in question was made, but Japan has arrived at that state of moral and commercial importance among civilized nations when she should no longer be subjected to tutelage by older nations to whom she granted certain commercial advantages. For several years the Government of Japan has been endeavoring to induce the treaty powers to abrogate those provisions of the treaty which deprive her of commercial freedom and the control of her local commerce, but the jealousy of the treaty powers toward each other has frustrated her efforts in this direction. Each of the powers has declined to take the initiative, fearing that the advantage thus surrendered would be maintained by the others.

Finally, the United States yielded to the request of the Japanese Government, and a treaty was concluded at Washington on July 25, 1878, the first article of which annuls the objectionable provisions of the treaty of 1866, as well as certain objectionable provisions in the treaty of 1858. In the treaty of 1878 it is declared: "That from the time when this present convention shall take effect, the United States will recognize the exclusive power and right of the Japanese Government to adjust the Customs tariff and taxes and to establish regulations appertaining to foreign commerce in the open ports of Japan." The Japanese Government represented to the United States that if the latter would consent to negotiate this treaty it would enable Japan to present a strong demand to the other treaty powers for the negotiation of a like treaty, and in consideration of this surrender on the part of the United States, privileges were incorporated in the treaty of 1878 of greater commercial value than those annulled. For instance, the export duties which Japan is permitted to impose under existing treaties are repealed upon all merchandise shipped to the United States, and two additional ports are opened to our citizens and our commerce. This treaty was negotiated as an act of justice toward Japan, and as a matter of commercial policy; and, in order that the United States shall not suffer thereby, it is stipulated in Article 10 of the treaty that the present convention shall take effect when Japan shall have concluded such conventions, or revisions of existing treaties, with all the other treaty powers holding relations with Japan, as shall be similar in effect to the present convention. Article 9 of the treaty of 1854, negotiated by Commodore Perry, provides: "It is agreed that, if at any future day the Government of Japan shall grant to any nation, or nations, privileges and advantages which are not herein granted to the United States and the citizens thereof, these same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States and the citizens thereof, without any consultation or delay." Article 4 of the treaty of 1858 provides: "No higher duties shall be paid by Americans on goods imported into Japan than are fixed by this treaty, nor shall higher duties be paid by Americans than are levied on the same description of goods if imported in Japanese vessels, or the vessels of any other nation." The above provisions are not annulled by the treaty of 1878, and will, of course, remain in full force after that treaty shall go into effect. It will be seen from the foregoing explanation that the efforts of Japan in reference to securing the consent of the European powers to a revision of the treaty of 1866 are not properly understood by Americans residing in Japan, and that such residents have no cause whatever to fear that Japan will discriminate in favor of English imports or those of any other European power.

DEATH OF SENATOR HOUSTON.

HIS LONG POLITICAL CAREER ENDED—DELEGATIONS OF SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES TO ATTEND HIS FUNERAL.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 31.—The Hon. George S. Houston, United States Senator from this State, died at his home, at Athens, at 9 o'clock this morning. This news causes much sorrow. The offices at the Capitol are all closed as a mark of respect to his memory. Gov. Cobb and many prominent citizens will go to Athens to attend the funeral services on Friday next.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Senators Morgan, of Alabama; Eaton, of Connecticut; Allison, of Iowa, and Blair, of New-Hampshire, as a committee in behalf of the Senate, left here to-night for Alabama, to attend the funeral of the late Senator Houston, accompanied by a similar committee from the House, consisting of Representatives Herndon, Shelley, and Herbert, of Alabama; Culberson, of Texas, and Thomas, of Illinois. The committees were accompanied by Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, of the Senate, and O. C. Lindsey, of Alabama.

The Hon. George Smith Houston was born in Williamson County, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1811, and was, therefore, at the time of his death, within a few days *of attaining the age of 69 years.* When quite young he removed to Alabama, where he was educated and has since resided. On graduating from the public schools he began the study of the law, and soon after reaching his majority was admitted to the Bar, and practiced in Limestone County. After serving two terms as a member of the Alabama Legislature, he was elected District Solicitor in 1837. In 1841 he was elected a Representative in the Twenty-seventh Congress, and served continuously until 1849, when he retired voluntarily for the purpose of resuming the practice of the law. In 1851, however, he was again returned to the lower house of Congress, and was re-elected at the expiration of every term without opposition, until 1861, when, on Jan. 21, he resigned, Alabama having seceded from the Union. During his career in the House of Representatives he was a member of several of the most important committees, and during the Thirty-fifth Congress officiated as Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. He was also at one time Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. In 1866 Mr. Houston was elected to the United States Senate, but was not permitted to sit in that body, Alabama not having been reconstructed. He was a delegate to the so-called National Union Convention, held at Philadelphia in 1866, and in 1874 was elected Governor of Alabama, a position which he held until the Fall of 1878, when he was chosen United States Senator to succeed George E. Spencer. Senator Houston took his seat at the beginning of the extra session, March 18, 1879, and his term would not have expired until March 3, 1885.

OTHER DEATHS.

E. Wallace Blackman, a journalist, died at New-Haven yesterday morning, at the age of 41 years. He formerly practiced law in New-Haven, and subsequently was editor of the Scranton (Penn.) *Register.* He was then city editor of the Providence *Herald*; next, associate editor of the New-Haven *Register*, and recently editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel.*

Capt. Welch, the well-known commander of the cable steamer Minia, died on board the steamer Beta, at sea, on Christmas Day. Accompanied by his wife, he left Halifax on Dec. 23, in the Beta, for Bermuda for the benefit of his health. He had been ill several months.

Sir A. Burt, Chief-Justice of West Australia, is dead.

JANUARY PRICES FOR COAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—The prices of coal at Mauch Chunk were announced by the Lehigh coal operators this morning as follows: Lump, $2 75; broken, egg, and chestnut No. 1, $2 50; stove and small stove, $2 60; chestnut No. 2, $1 50. These figures are the same as those which have ruled in the Lehigh trade for two months. The resumption, which is fixed for Monday next, will not be general, as the present sluggish state of the market has induced many individual operators to continue the suspension, which, in some cases, may be prolonged two weeks.

DENYING HAYDEN'S STORY

SEVERAL POINTS IN HIS TESTIMONY IMPEACHED.

THE NEAREST NEIGHBOR OF THE ACCUSED SUPPLIES SOME FLAT CONTRADICTIONS—A CLERGYMAN WHO DENIES THE TRUTH OF MRS. HAYDEN'S STATEMENT—EFFORTS TO SHOW ANIMUS AGAINST THE PRISONER.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 31.—The prosecution in the Hayden trial made considerable progress in the presentation of their rebutting testimony to-day, a large number of witnesses being examined. Mr. Hayden's story was flatly contradicted on a number of points by several witnesses. Perhaps the most important contradiction was that with reference to the time Mr. Hayden was absent from the Rockland oyster supper in March, 1878. The accused himself, as well as Mrs. Hayden, testified that he was absent only about 10 minutes, and that about 9 o'clock in the evening, but the State to-day produced a witness who swore that he was absent two hours, from 10 to 12 o'clock. A sister of the murdered girl also testified that Mr. Hayden was at his house alone with Mary between 11 and 12 o'clock that evening. Mrs. Hayden's story was also contradicted by the Rev. Mr. Gibbs, the Rockland Methodist minister, who swore that she told him that her husband left home on the afternoon of the homicide at 1:30 o'clock. Mrs. Hayden, in her testimony, denied making any such statement to Mr. Gibbs. It was the purpose of the State to have put Benjamin Stevens on the stand to-day, and they sent two physicians with a covered carriage to bring him here from Rockland. They returned without him, however, finding him, as they believed, at the point of death. In the event of his death, the State will take steps to introduce his testimony as given at the Madison trial. In spite of the strong objections of some of the counsel in the case, the court decided to hold a session to-morrow, New Year's Day.

Lucerne Stevens, who was Mr. Hayden's nearest neighbor in Rockland, was the first witness of the day. He testified that he trimmed the bush in front of his house several weeks before the homicide, so that it did not interfere with the view of the Hayden house from his front windows. Witness had known Andrew Haslett for 15 years, and had never heard him called by any other name except in this court. Mr. Hayden accompanied witness to the place where the body lay on the evening of the homicide, and he then wore a striped shirt, and not a white one, as he had testified. This shirt was similar to those shown in court. Mr. Hayden wore no coat that evening. Witness was at the Rockland oyster supper in March, 1878, and swore that Mr. Hayden absented himself from it at least two hours—from 10 to 12 o'clock. On this point Mr. Hayden had testified that he was absent less than 15 minutes, and that the time of his absence was between 9 and 10 o'clock.

On cross-examination, Mr. Jones asked the witness if he was not very bitter against the accused; whether he had not said he would do all he could to hang the minister, and whether he had not thought up everything he could to contradict Mr. Hayden? To all of these questions the witness answered in the negative. In answer to other questions, the witness said he remembered what Mr. Hayden wore, but could not remember anything about the clothing of the other members of the party who visited the scene of the homicide that evening.

On the redirect examination, the witness again denied having any hostile feelings toward Mr. Hayden. He also testified that on the day before the homicide he led a cow through an opening in the north-west corner of Mr. Hayden's barn, which Mr. Hayden had testified was boarded up at that time. Mr. Hayden had said in his testimony that he could not get into his barn through that opening, except by climbing over a girder, but witness had no difficulty in leading the cow through under the girder. Witness inspected the barn recently and saw no indications of any boards having been nailed up where Mr. Hayden said they were.

In answer to Mr. Jones, the witness said he should judge the cow was something over three feet high. He would swear, however, that the animal was not six inches higher than the space under the girder.

A photograph showing the height of the girder under which the witness had said he had led the cow was shown the jury by Mr. Jones. Continuing his cross-examination, Mr. Jones drew from the witness an admission that he had found three or four nail-holes on the sides of the aperture in the barn when he visited it recently. He would not swear that there were no more nail-holes, but these were all he saw.

To Mr. Waller the witness stated that the cow had grown considerably since the homicide, and was much taller now than when he led her under the girder. He added, that if the aperture in the barn had ever been boarded up he knew of no reason why the boards should have been taken away.

James C. Scranton, the next witness, testified that he had worked in Mr. Hayden's wood-lot, and that there was no such difficulty as the accused had testified to in taking a horse or ox team to any portion of the lot. Witness carted wood from the lot in August, 1878, and had no trouble in driving to and from the place where the wood lay. Continuing, Mr. Scranton said he was a member of the Coroner's jury that first investigated the murder of Mary Stannard, and remembered that Mr. Hayden testified before that jury that he left his house to go to his wood-lot on the afternoon of the homicide right after dinner, about 1 o'clock.

"Wouldn't that expression, 'right after dinner,' indicate in Rockland about 1 o'clock?" asked Mr. Watrous.

"I don't know," replied the witness. "Sometimes I have dinner at 10 or 11 o'clock."

"Isn't there any generally recognized dinner hour in Rockland?"

"I suppose 12 o'clock is the time."

"Then, if a man said he did something 'right after dinner,' you would suppose he meant about 1 o'clock?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Did you hear Mr. Hayden say that he usually went to work in the afternoon about 1 o'clock?"

"No, Sir."

"You were in the same room with Juror James Hill and heard all he heard?"

"I was in the same room and heard all the testimony."

"Was the wood which you carted a short time before the homicide piled before you went for it?"

"Yes, Sir. I supposed it was piled for measuring."

"Have you ever found it necessary to throw out wood in that lot before carting it?" asked Mr. Harrison.

"No, Sir."

John B. Wright was then called, and testified that in October last he had gone from the end of the "ribbon" path on the old Durham road to the new road, then to Burr's barn, across to Hayden's corn-field, and then to the rock in the potato-patch back of Hayden's house in 9½ minutes. He had gone from this rock to the wood-lot in 7¼ minutes, and had walked from Mr. Hayden's house to the place where the body of Mary Stannard was found in 15 minutes.

On cross-examination, the witness said he did not walk as fast as he could while timing himself over these distances. He did not know how many miles he could walk in an hour. He judged he had walked at the rate of four miles an hour while going over *the route referred* to. He admitted this was pretty brisk walking, but no faster than he usually went while on business. He had been requested to walk at his usual gait, and did so. From the place where the body lay he walked to the Stannard house in nine minutes, and thence to the spring in three and a half minutes.

"Then it took you nearly half an hour to make the round trip, didn't it?" asked Mr. Watrous.

"Yes, Sir," answered the witness.

"Haven't you said within a week or two that Hayden was guilty; that he ought to be hanged, and that, too, without trial?"

"No, Sir, I have not."

"Haven't you spoken on this subject to a lady in this court-room, and didn't she say, 'Well, my dear Sir, everybody doesn't think as you do?'"

"Possibly. I have given my opinion when any one asked for it."

"Haven't you made it a point to ridicule and laugh when the accused has been on the stand?"

"No, Sir."

"Haven't you put on a smile of derision and contempt designedly while listening to this case?"

"No, Sir."

"Weren't you at the Madison trial day after day without being summoned?"

"Yes, Sir."

"How far did you have to travel to court?"

"Four miles."

"That will do," said Mr. Watrous, and Mr. Harrison then asked, "Have you any hostility to Mr. Hayden?"

"No, Sir," answered the witness, who was thereupon excused.

The Rev. J. W. Gibbs, Methodist minister of Rockland, was next called. He testified that he had frequently visited Mr. Hayden's barn previous to the homicide. There was an opening in the north-west corner, which was frequently used in going into or coming from the barn. He had never seen any boards nailed up closing any part of the opening. The week after the homicide he visited the barn and saw no boards nailed over the aperture. There was a girder across the opening from three to three and a half feet from the ground, under which he thought Mr. Hayden's cow, which was a small one, could be led. On the Saturday after the homicide the witness and his wife visited Mrs. Hayden. They conversed about the murder, and witness asked Mrs. Hayden what time in the afternoon her husband left the house that day. Mrs. Hayden's answer, as near as witness could recollect, was in the following words: "You know Mr. Hayden always smokes after dinner. He then sat down and played with the children awhile. I don't know exactly what time he left, but it might have been a quarter past one, half past one, or a quarter to two. I think it was about half past one." Witness said that a lady—Mrs. Ellsworth Scranton—was present in the room when the conversation occurred.

On cross-examination the witness said that Mr. Hayden succeeded him after his first term as Pastor of the Rockland Church, and that he succeeded Mr. Hayden when the latter went to South Madison to preach. There was no ill-feeling, the witness said, on his part because Mr. Hayden supplanted him. When he was stationed at Rockland the second time he visited Mr. Hayden's family, but not frequently. He did not visit Mrs. Hayden on the Saturday after the murder for the purpose of securing any damaging admissions from her. Besides Mrs. Scranton and the witness's wife and little girl there was no one who could have heard his conversation with Mrs. Hayden.

"Have you ever had any doubt about that conversation with Mrs. Hayden?" asked Mr. Jones.

"No, Sir," replied the witness with emphasis.

"Have you not said to Mrs. Ellsworth Scranton that you had no distinct recollection of what Mrs. Hayden said?"

"No, Sir."

"Have you said to any one besides Mrs. Scranton that you did not recollect exactly what Mrs. Hayden said?"

"I don't remember saying any such thing to any one."

"Do you know John H. Tuttle, lawyer, of this city?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Have you had any conversation with him about the matter?"

"I don't remember."

"And yet you profess to remember exactly what Mrs. Hayden said to you over a year ago. Have you not said to Mr. Tuttle that you hated to testify in this case because you could not recollect exactly what Mrs. Hayden said to you?"

The witness shook his head in a hesitating way.

"Do you claim such a conversation, Mr. Jones?" asked Mr. Waller.

"I do," replied Mr. Jones, and again addressing the witness said:

"You say you did not have such a conversation with Mr. Tuttle?"

"I don't say so," replied the witness, "I say I don't remember."

"Do you remember anything except what Mrs. Hayden told you? Haven't you called old Mrs. Eliza Stone, a member of your church, a Judas, because she sympathized with Mr. Hayden?"

"No, Sir."

"Haven't you preached on the subject of Mary Stannard's death?"

"I don't remember. I preached a sermon on Judas."

After further cross-examination Mr. Waller again took the witness in hand, and asked:

"Mr. Gibbs, are you conscious of the least hostility toward this man, the accused?"

"No, Sir," replied the clergyman.

"Have you ever had any such feeling?"

"No, Sir."

J. R. Scranton testified that he owned the Hayden wood-lot and was quite familiar with it. He had often cut and carted wood from the lot and burned coal there; he had been upon the lot in all portions of it, with all sorts of teams, and never experienced any difficulty such as described by the accused man. He had driven his teams to all parts of the lot, picking up the wood where it lay. He had never himself or known any one pile up wood in the lot before carting it away; he had taken wood from the lot at all seasons for seven or eight years, and never experienced any particular difficulty in so doing. He once accompanied Mr. Hayden into the woods where Mary Stannard was murdered. At one time during this trip they were in sight of Fox Ledge, near which the body was found. The trip was made a year or two before the homicide.

On cross-examination, the witness said that, although they were at one time near Fox Ledge, he could not swear that he saw the ledge, and he had no recollection of calling Mr. Hayden's attention to it. The witness never heard of Big Rock or Whip-poorwill Rock until after the homicide. He admitted there were some soft places in the Hayden wood lot, and he did not intend to claim there were not. What he meant was that the lot generally was suitable for driving over. There were some vines and briars in the lot, but not enough to trouble him much.

"Supposing there was wood on the lot, some of it sunken into the bog and overgrown with annoying vegetation, would there be anything unreasonable in throwing it out and piling it up before carting it?" asked Mr. Watrous.

"I should think it might be well enough to do so," replied the witness.

Imogene Stannard, sister of the murdered girl, was the next witness. Her testimony was concerning the Rockland oyster supper in March, 1878, at which she was present with her half brother, Charles Hawley. She stated that she and her brother left the oyster supper about 11 o'clock in the evening and went to Mr. Hayden's house to see their sister Mary, who was staying that evening with the Hayden children. Mr. Hayden left the supper at about the same time, and all three entered the Hayden house together. The defense objecting to the witness stating the conversation which occurred at the house, questions on this point were withdrawn by Mr. Waller. The witness stated that her object in going to Mr. Hayden's that evening was to give Mary a letter which she had for her, and also to see if Mary was ready to go home. The witness said she and her brother staid at Mr. Hayden's only a few minutes, going away soon after 11 o'clock, leaving Mr. Hayden and Mary alone together. The children were not present, and the witness saw and heard nothing to indicate that they were not in bed.

On cross-examination, the witness said she had no watch with her at the oyster supper, saw no clock in the house, and asked no one the time. She knew it was 11 o'clock, however, when she left the parsonage, because her brother, who was with her, had a watch and looked at it while at Mr. Hayden's. The witness saw a clock at Mr. Hayden's, but was not confident that it was running. The witness was cross-examined closely by Mr. Watrous concerning the size, location, &c., of the clock she saw at Mr. Hayden's. Dropping this matter finally, Mr. Watrous asked:

"Have you ever said that when you went into Mr. Hayden's house that night, Mr. Hayden was lying upon the lounge or sofa?"

"No, Sir," said the witness. "I've never said anything of the kind."

"Haven't you said that you found Mr. Hayden on the lounge, and when you asked Mary to go home he said he had a headache, and she couldn't go home then, but must stay all night?"

"No, Sir; I never have."

Mr. Waller again questioned the witness, and asked:

"Have you ever said to any one anything different on this topic from the story you have told here to-day?"

This question was objected to, and, after argument, was ruled out.

In answer to other questions by Mr. Waller, the witness stated that when she was at Mr. Hayden's house that evening he was in the kitchen.

"Why did not Mary go home with you that night?" asked Mr. Waller.

"Mr. Hayden asked her to stay," was the answer.

"Did he make any allusion to the absence of his wife?"

This question was objected to, and finally withdrawn.

Court, at 6 o'clock, adjourned until 9 A. M. to-morrow.

THROWN DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

SIX PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED BY AN ACCIDENT CAUSED BY A BROKEN RAIL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 31.—A through express train on the Iowa and Minnesota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad was two hours late this forenoon. On reaching Mendota Junction, near this city, and while running at a high rate of speed, on an embankment, three coaches, including a sleeping-car, left the track. The sleeping-car rolled down the embankment to the river, a distance of 60 feet, but the fall was somewhat broken by the track of the Sioux City Road, half-way down the descent. The car was smashed to pieces, and six passengers who were in it were taken out insensible. At first it was thought that one or more were killed, but all are alive, though seriously injured. No one forward of the sleeping-car was hurt. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

The following is a list of those injured:

Mrs. Prior, wife of Superintendent Prior, of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, of Minneapolis, injured on the head, back, and body.

Dr. O. A. Stewart, of Winona, badly injured internally.

Edward Blood, proprietor of the St. James Hotel, Redwing, slightly bruised about the head.

Mrs. Blood, wife of Edward Blood, seriously *injured, and supposed at first to have been killed.*

The Rev. Mr. Cowdery, of Minneapolis, slightly hurt.

Prof. H. E. Whitney, of Shattuck School, Faribault, foot crushed, probably so badly as to make amputation necessary.

SHOOTING CONTESTS IN A STORM.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 31.—An interesting pigeon-shoot took place outside the city yesterday afternoon between George Grey, of Bergen, and William D. Phelps, of this city. The stipulations of the match were: 50 birds a man, $50 a side, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, 2 traps, find, trap, and handle. Mr. Grey was the favorite from the start, and got a lead by the time he shot his twentieth round, which he maintained to the finish. The score stood—Grey, 39; Phelps, 34.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 31.—The rifle shooting here to-day was for a marksman's silver badge. The shooting was held on the shore target, close to Deal Beach. The conditions were: 100 yards, 10 rounds, standing position, any rifle. The best scores were: Greening, 41; Loomis, 39; Broadman, a lower 39; Wilson, 38; Cutting, 37.

BAYONNE CITY, N. J., Dec. 31.—A return match of 100 birds was shot here this afternoon between Messrs. Sommers, of Newark, and De Long, Jr., of Brooklyn. The conditions were 50 birds each, H and T traps, Long Island Gun Club rules. Both men stood at 25 yards. In the former match De Long achieved an easy victory over his opponent. No money was up on to-day's match, the marksmen shooting on their own merits, the only penalty being that the loser pay for the birds and trapping. The result was very close and the match exciting on the finish, the last bird giving the victory to Sommers, with a score of 36 to De Long's 35.

AN EDITOR ARRESTED FOR LIBEL.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 31.—Richard Smith, of the *Gazette*, was arrested at 1 o'clock to-day on a warrant sworn out by Chief of Police Wappenstein, charging a criminal libel. The matter which gave rise to the arrest was the publication in the *Gazette* yesterday of interviews charging Mr. Wappenstein with complicity with a number of gamblers. Arty Duffy, who was attacked and beaten by gamblers in Vine-street yesterday, asserted, in an interview, that certain gambling-houses, which were not raided, had paid a royalty to the Police, and that he knew it. The *Gazette* has been making a bitter fight against the Police management. When Mr. Smith was brought into the Police Court to-day, Judge Wilson was absent at dinner, but the arrest was made known to him by telephone, and he directed, by telephone, that Mr. Smith be released on his own recognizance.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 31.—The weather continues very cold. The thermometer is 20° below zero here, and 38° below at Rockliffe, on the Upper Ottawa.

WELCOMING THE NEW YEAR

1880 USHERED IN WITH NOISY DEMONSTRATION.

THE MELODIES PLAYED ON TRINITY CHIMES HEARD BY THRONGS OF PERSONS—SERVICES IN CHURCHES.

Broadway in the vicinity of Trinity Church presented an animated appearance at midnight last night. As early as 11 o'clock the pedestrians began to jostle one another for position on the sidewalks. Their numbers increased as the minutes wore on, and when the bells sounded the quarter before midnight 5,000 persons were watching and waiting for the hands on the big church dial to meet, and mark the hour of 12. A line of carriages containing jeweled ladies was ranged along the curbstones, and squads of boys with fife and drum took up their position on the outskirts of the throng. The programme prepared for Trinity's chimes by Mr. Albert Meislahn, Jr., included 14 pieces, and was begun at 11:30 by ringing the changes on eight bells. When the ponderous time-bell clanged out the midnight hour, the crowd burst into cheers, and then there was a pandemonium for full 15 minutes. The blowing of horns, the whistling of locomotives and the steam-tugs in the harbor, the ringing of ship's bells, and the reports of fire-arms, and high above all the unearthly shrieks of the calliope, all contributed to an uproar such as is only heard on New Year's Eve in the business portion of the City after sundown. Gradually the throng melted away, the sounds grew less and less, and Broadway resumed its slumber once more. The night gave promise of a splendid morrow. The moon had burst through the clouds, and was shining with a brilliancy suggestive of an electric light. The snow-storm, which commenced at 10 in the morning, and, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, gave way to a drizzling rain, had left three inches of slush in the streets, but this was rapidly freezing when the skies brightened at 8 o'clock in the evening. The temperature was rising, however, and the indications were that New Year's Day would usher in 24 hours, at least, of warm weather.

There was an old-fashioned watch-night service in St. Paul's Methodist Church, at Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The interior of the edifice was beautifully lighted and decorated, and was crowded with people from long before 9:30 o'clock, when the opening anthem was sung, until Bishop W. L. Harris pronounced the benediction when the strokes of the midnight bell announced the close of the old year. Remarks were made by several members of the congregation, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. Holme, the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaaf, and Bishop Harris. The closing address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Taylor, of Liverpool, England, and was from the text, "Behold, the Bridegroom cometh, go ye forth and meet Him." It was an original and eloquent exposition of the true spirit of the story of the wise and the foolish virgins. The effect upon the hearers was great and manifest. After Dr. Taylor's address, the congregation knelt while the consecration hymn was sang, and just at the close of the fifth line before the last, the midnight toll struck, and in silent prayer the worshipers ended the year 1879. When the last stroke of the gong had died away, the people arose and were dismissed by a benediction pronounced by the venerable Bishop Harris.

In the Church of the Disciples, at Madison-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, there was a large congregation, and the services were begun at 9:45 o'clock, with a special service of song, consisting of anthems, chants, &c., appropriate to the occasion. The first address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Sabine, on "The Value of Time." The Rev. Dr. Bevan followed in an earnest appeal on the subject of "Salvation," taking for the basis of his remarks the reply of the Apostle to the jailer, when asked by him what he should do to be saved, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ with all thy heart, and thou shalt be saved." The closing address was made by the Rev. W. R. Davis, the new Pastor of the Church of the Disciples, and was addressed particularly to the congregation composing his charge. The hour, he said, was one fraught with great interest to him. He had been giving one ear to the words of the speakers who had preceded him, and the other to the voices of the past. One year ago he was laboring in another portion of God's kingdom, with no thought of the circumstances which had brought him among the people of the Church of the Disciples. He assumed the duties of Pastor of the church, he said, under a deep feeling of responsibility, and he was happy to be able to say that the people had stood by him nobly, and sustained him thus far, even beyond his most sanguine expectations. He closed by urging the people to a faithful performance of all their duties in the future. Just as the bells were tolling the hour of 12 the "Covenant Hymn" was sung, after which the congregation bowed for a moment in silent prayer. The Rev. Dr. Bevan then delivered a brief oral prayer, and the Rev. Mr. Davis gave the usual New Year's greetings. The Doxology was sung, and the congregation was dismissed with the benediction.

A NEW YEAR'S EVE FROLIC.

THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT USHERING IN THE NEW YEAR IN BROOKLYN.

The Twenty-third Regiment celebrated New-Year's Eve, by giving a "stag" reception, at its armory, in Clermont-avenue, Brooklyn. The long gallery extending around three sides of the large drill-room was crowded with spectators, and accommodations were afforded on the borders of the ground floor for many more. The remainder of the main floor was kept clear for athletic games. The sport began at 8 o'clock with a dash of 50 yards, in five heats, in which there were 16 entries. The winners and their time in the first four heats were: R. M. Wisans, Company B, 0:7; G. G. Neidlinger, Company B, 0:6½; W. H. Handy, Company K, 0:6¼, and D. R. Aldridge, of the same company, who had a walk-over. In the final heat, Neidlinger was the winner in 0:6¼. F. H. Wells, of Company B, won the one-mile walk in 8:21¼, S. G. Chapin taking the second prize in 8:36. Three members of the Brooklyn Athletic Club started in a bicycle race of three miles. They left the scratch very nicely, and made the circuit of the room about a dozen times, when J. W. Daniels fell down. T. Hood Muir, who was close behind him, fell over him, and R. A. Maxwell, in an endeavor to pass around his fallen competitors, fell on top of them. Although they were going rapidly, they escaped with some slight bruises; but Muir and Maxwell each lost a treadle of his machine. The latter won the race in 13:47. Light-weight tugs of war were next contested between teams of six, representing Companies B and E and K and F. The teams pulled over a long slab on which cleats were nailed two feet apart. The time for each tug was limited to 10 minutes. Company K's team won by three inches, and Company F pulled the colors one foot over the line. R. V. Butler and S. G. Chapin entered the two-mile walk. Butler took the lead and held it until near the end of the final lap, Chapin keeping about a yard in the rear. Then the latter spurted and crossed the line a winner in 19:41. Butler's time was 19:41½. Simson Ford, of Company A, won a half-mile run in 2:14. The standing broad jump was performed under difficulties, as, instead of hard earth and spiked shoes, a thick mattress and slippers were used by the jumpers. There were nine entries, and T. C. Roberts cleared 8 feet 11¾ inches, and took the medal. Companies A and D next had a heavy-weight tug of war between teams of six men each. Company D pulled its opponent over the line in 2:47. In a similar trial between teams representing Companies F and K, Company F was drawn over the line in 1:24. The final tugs were between the teams of Companies E and F for the light-weight, and Companies D and K for the heavy-weight championship. Company F's team won the light-weight at the end of a struggle of 10 minutes, by five feet. Company K's team won the heavy-weight championship at the expiration of 10 minutes by 18 inches. After these games came general sports, consisting of a cake-walk, sparring, three-legged races, and a noisy chorus from hundreds of toy instruments, as the old year passed away.

CINCINNATI'S PROSPERITY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 31.—The annual report of Col. S. D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, will be published to-morrow. It reviews, at great length and with minute detail, the trade and commerce of the city for the year up to Sept. 1. The Superintendent says the year, as a whole, presents a favorable showing in its business results to the city. The aggregates were not as much affected as will be those of the next commercial year. The receipts of grain were the largest in the history of the city, being 11,263,275 bushels, against 11,165,697 bushels for the previous year. The shipments, not including through shipments, were 5,022,591 bushels. Exclusive of such commodities as have no specific head, but which come under one class of general merchandise, the aggregate value of the receipts for 1878-9 was $122,026,047, and of shipments $133,172,000, showing an increase in receipts of $2,492,848, and in shipments of $6,304,756. If to these figures were added the approximate value of merchandise having no specific head, it would swell the total value of the receipts of the past year to over $208,000,000, and of the shipments to over $192,000,000.

MYSTIC PAGEANT AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 31.—The mystic pageants of Mobile passed off to-night with great success and brilliancy. The weather was beautiful, though warm. A very large number of strangers, greater than for years, took advantage of the liberal round-trip rates of the railroads to witness the display. Three societies paraded, numbering about 30 wagons and about 200 characters. The Cowbellians celebrated their forty-ninth anniversary with "Ximea, the Wanderer," treated in serio comic style, on 10 handsome floats. The Strikers showed the progress of invention, on nine floats, celebrating their thirty-eighth year, and the T. D. S. welcomed their thirty-fifth birthday with "An Expedition to the North Pole" on eight handsome floats. The entire parade passed off in perfect order without an accident of any kind. The city is one blaze of light, and the three great mystic masked balls are going on now. It is the most brilliant and general celebration of New Year's Eve for many years.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, the "Pirates of Penzance," was produced for the first time at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last night, to an audience that completely filled the house. The performance was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and it was evident that the new piece was a success. Whether it will be received with the same favor that has been accorded to "Pinafore" is very doubtful. It is a further working of the same vein that has proved to be so valuable. In place of *Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B.*, there, *Major-Gen. Stanley*, of the British Army, who is quite as absurd a personage as his naval predecessor. Instead of little *Buttercup*, who practiced baby-farming and mixed the children, there is a piratical maid-of-all-work who makes an apprentice of her infant charge to the pirate chief. The sisters and cousins and aunts are in this play daughters of the *Major-General*, and their friends. The story is exceedingly droll, full of good points, odd rhymes, and irresistibly comical situations. There is an underlying current of humor which shows the talent of Mr. Gilbert in this peculiar line, and it would be impossible for a confirmed misanthrope to refrain from merriment over it. It is very well put upon the stage, and is picturesque from first to last. The amusement that is caused by incongruous situations and the absurd gravity with which the pretended seriousness of certain scenes is carried out, were the cause of irrepressible laughter last night. The text is so full of points that it can hardly be appreciated at a single hearing. Mr. Sullivan has been a faithful and valuable partner of Mr. Gilbert in the music he has written for this bright little work. There is genuine musical merit in several of the numbers. The chorus near the close of the first act, which has the character of a serious prayer, the duo for the soprano and tenor in the second act, and an aria for soprano on her appearance in the first act are exceedingly clever compositions. There are a number of other bright and lively airs, choruses, and concerted pieces which are likely to become popular. A chorus of policemen was the most musically-humorous number of the evening, and provoked more amusement than anything else during the performance. Mr. Sullivan's abilities as a musician are shown in even the trivial and light "tunes" which are introduced. There is nothing thin or weak about it, and the jingle of it is always agreeable. In a word, it is a bright and engaging operatic trifle, and is full of the same merit that has made "Pinafore" so successful. The chorus and orchestra last night were both excellent. The principal solo parts were assigned to Miss Blanche Roosevelt, Miss Barnett, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Brocolini, and Mr. Ryley. Miss Roosevelt sang better than she has heretofore done, and was quite successful as the *General's* youngest daughter. Mr. Brocolini has a fine voice, and gave his part of the *Chief Pirate* with spirit, and Mr. Ryley was exceedingly amusing as the venerable *Major-General.* Miss Barnett also added very much to the success of the representation. The essential part of the young pirate apprentice received inadequate attention from the tenor. His make-up resulted in his appearing, in the first act, to be of advanced age, he was not, apparently, acquainted with his lines, and his singing was weak and tame. But the others were so spirited and generally enthusiastic that the effect of the opera was not materially injured by this weak spot in the cast. For a first night it was a remarkably smooth performance. In response to repeated calls, the author and composer appeared before the curtain and bowed their acknowledgements. There was no lack of enthusiasm, and flowers were given in profusion to the actresses. The opera will be repeated every evening for the present.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mrs. E. L. Davenport's reappearance on the stage will be made at Harlem next month.

Mr. D. H. Harkins, who has been absent in Europe for several months past, is now in this City.

Mr. T. G. Riggs, one of the comedians of the Park Theatre Company, has accepted an offer to visit Australia.

Mr. B. E. Woolf's new comedy, "A Million," was performed in Chicago by the Florences on Monday night.

Mr. Gustavus Levick, a very promising young actor, will support Mr. Edwin Booth during the latter's tour under the management of Mr. Abbey.

Matinée performances are announced to-day as follows: "Hearts of Steel," at Niblo's Garden; "The Galley Slave," at Haverly's Theatre; "An Arabian Night," at Daly's Theatre; "The Strategists," at the Broadway Opera-house; "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at the Aquarium; "Humpty Dumpty," at the New-York Circus; "The Mulligan Guard's Christmas," at the Theatre Comique.

CLAIMING MANY MILLIONS.

THE VAN HORN FAMILY'S HOPES—MIXED UP WITH ANNEKE JANS.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Dec. 30.—While the many claimants to the Hyde possessions in England are still agitated with hopes and fears, another set of heirs to another and older property have appeared, renewing with great vigor former attempts toward the securing of an inheritance. The Lord Waldron estate, in which the well-known Anneke Jans appears conspicuously, is one about which there has been much litigation in past years, and even as late as the time of the Tweed Ring it crept into the Metropolitan courts. It has been generally supposed, however, that active efforts in that direction had been given up. This is a mistake. The Van Horns in particular, numbering many families throughout the country, are well organized, and are preparing to fight for their claims. In this portion of New-Jersey there are several members of the family, and from some of these the following particulars were elicited:

Researches made in old trunks and among antiquated papers belonging to the heirs of the Van Horns and Anneke Webber, afterward Jans, reveal a clear and legal title to a large portion of the ground on which New-York City stands. The original Janses owned the Trinity Church estate, as it is called, and the original Van Horns some property in close proximity to it. The Van Horns leased their tract for 99 years, and then moved into Pennsylvania. This was in the last quarter of the last century. Having failed to collect their rents, they gradually lost sight of their title, and would now be unable to contest the claim but for the intermarriage of their family with the Janses. The united heirs are the ones now pursuing the investigation. Besides the properties mentioned, these heirs claim that they are entitled to another New-York property, known as the Lord Waldron estate, part of which is also in Holland. This estate is valued at $82,000,000. The Trinity estate belonged primarily to Wolfert Amant Webber, a grandchild of King William IV. of Holland, who came to this country in 1649. Wolfert received a grant of 62 acres of land fronting on the Hudson River and running through Chatham-street, near Chatham-square. This was granted by Peter Stuyvesant. Becoming dissatisfied with the tract, Wolfert conveyed it to his aunt, Anneke Webber. She leased it to Gov. Lovelace, New-York's first English Governor, by whom it was released to the then existing authorities of Trinity Church. Meanwhile, Anneke married a man by the name of Jans, by whom she had children. After his death she married a Bogardus, and she also had children by him. Their descendants are now contesting for the property.

Wolfert Webber, having left a large estate in Holland, after his arrival here married a Gertrude Hassing, by whom he had a daughter christened Hellegona. The daughter married a certain Philip Minthorne in 1696. Webber died in 1715, leaving a will in which he bequeathed his property to Hellegona, and made Minthorne the Executor. Owing to the danger of sea-voyaging in those days, the Minthornes did not think it would pay to cross the ocean and secure the lands there, and Bogardus essayed the trip. He was, however, lost on the way in a storm, and the matter was dropped for some time. Minthorne's children were married, and the family spread over the country, until, at the present day, it is very large. Recently the Government of Holland advertised for the heirs of the Webber estate to prove their interests. This is now being done, and among the New-York families concerned are the Vanfelts, Hugnamons, Woolseys, Carsons, Johnsons, McAllisters, and Townsends. The Waldron estate, with which the Van Horns are most concerned, embraces Harlem Flats, taking in Hell Gate, Central Park, and an unoccupied space of 27,800 acres. The Van Horns allege that this land was conveyed by the Colonial Governor of New-York to Lord Waldron and four others in 1686. The number was afterward increased to 23, the additional persons consisting of sons, daughters, and sons-in-law. The entire property was willed to the fifth generation of the second grantees, and the sixth generation of the first grantees. These generations are now extant in the present Van Horn family. They calculate that the amount of property, both in Holland and this country, for which they are striving, is worth about $250,000,000. They feel much more confident of success than do the Hyde heirs. They say that the New-Jersey lawyers consulted believe so fully in the merits of their claim that they are desirous of pushing the litigation, and will be content with 3 per cent. of the estate if they are successful, while their services are gratuitous in case of failure.

LOUISVILLE BUSINESS STATISTICS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 31.—The bank clearings in Louisville in 1879 were $255,706,075. There were 57,916 hogsheads of leaf tobacco sold, and 5,250,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco paid revenue tax. The receipts of cattle were 54,968 head; hogs, 248,732 head; sheep, 145,678 head; horses and mules, 7,918 head. The receipts of merchandise in the last six months were, for leading articles—Hams, 5,900,000 pounds; bacon, 36,704,471 pounds; butter, 1,068,013 pounds; cheese, 2,161,765 pounds; coffee, 5,065,317 pounds; merchandise and sundries, 365,002 packages. The internal revenue receipts amounted to $3,999,411.

RAILROAD PRESIDENT ELECTED.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The Directors of the Boston Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad yesterday elected Frederick L. Ames President, in place of Gen. William L. Burt.

See *Truth* of Dec. 31, for the first installment of the racy biography of Marcus Cicero Stanley, with portrait, including an incident in his career in England. For sale on all news-stands. Price, 1 cent.—*Exchange.*

The Late Fire at Kingston, N. Y.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1879.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The HERRING'S PATENT SAFE, purchased of you, was severely tested by the fire that occurred here two weeks ago. It was opened this morning. The books, papers, and other valuables it contained are preserved in excellent condition.

Our confidence in your excellent safes has been increased by this test. Yours truly,

F. L. & T. R. WESTBROOK.

—*Advertisement.*

CARAMELS, ALL FLAVORS, from GREENFIELD'S, No. 909 Broadway, are noted for their freshness and purity.—*Advertisement.*

Dumisy & Co.
"VERZENAY"
"EXTRA QUALITE SEC"
Superior to any Champagnes imported into this country.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent in the United States and Canadas.

Congress Water.—Its superiority as a cathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid, or crude that produces headache, internal soreness, and tends to destroy the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid after-taste.

For New Year's Calls.
SELF-ACTING OVERSHOES, PUT ON AND OFF without using the hand or soiling the gloves.
BROOKS, NO. 1,196 BROADWAY, Corner 29th-st.

A.—Holiday Hats for Gentlemen ready for inspection; popular prices. BURKE, No. 214 Broadway, (Park Bank Building.)

Furs.—Genuine FURS for ladies and gentlemen. SEAL FURS specialty. Popular prices. BURKE, No. 214 Broadway.

Fine Silk Hats, $3 20, worth $5. Derbys $1 90, worth $3. No. 15 New-Church-st., up stairs.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

BROWN—MOUNT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 30, at St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, Conn., by the Rev. F. Windsor Brathwaite, WILLIAM T. BROWN to CLARA J., daughter of Henry S. Mount.

DIED.

BERNACKI.—On Monday, Dec. 29, Dr. C. W. BERNACKI, of this City.
Friends and members of the profession are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday, Jan. 2, at 1:30 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BOWERS.—Suddenly, the 25th ult., in Troy, N. Y., J. S. BOWERS, aged 54 years, formerly of South Acworth, N. H.

CAMMEYER.—On Dec. 31, in Brooklyn, MARY PIERCE, widow of Alfred Cammeyer, in the 73d year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COUDERT.—At his residence, South Orange, N. J., on Dec. 31, 1879, CHARLES COUDERT, in the 85th year of his age.
Funeral services at Seton Hall Chapel on Friday, Jan. 2, at 10:30 o'clock. Trains leave Barclay and Christopher Street Ferries for South Orange at 9:10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting.

HAMILTON.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 30, 1879, EDWARD HAMILTON, in his 58th year.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 392 Myrtle-av., on Friday, Jan. 2, at 2 P. M.
London, England, papers please copy.

LEASK.—On Dec. 31, GEORGE A., only child of Mary and Henry G. Leask, Jr.
Funeral services Friday, Jan. 2, 10:15 A. M., at the residence of Philip Allaire, Esq., Pamrapo, N. J. Train leaves via Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., 9:30 A. M.

LEAVITT.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, the 30th inst., DAVID LEAVITT, in the 89th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

McMURRAY.—Dec. 30, SARAH ADALINE, daughter of W. H. and Isabella McMurray, aged 2 years and 9 months.

SACKETT.—At Cranford, N. J., Dec. 30, 1879, the Rev. H. A. SACKETT, aged 74 years.
Funeral from Presbyterian Church, Cranford, on Friday, 2d inst., at 12 M.

OAKLEY.—At Milton, N. Y., on Dec. 29, WILBUR HARRIS OAKLEY, grandson of the Rev. P. C. Oakley, in the 19th year of his age, a member of the Junior Class at Wesleyan University.
Funeral services at Milton, on Thursday, Jan. 1, at 2:30 P. M.
Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

STUYVESANT.—In this City, Dec. 31, MARY, wife of Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, and daughter of H. E. Pierrepont, of Brooklyn.
Funeral from St. Mark's Church, 2d-av. and Stuyvesant-st., on Saturday, at 10 A. M. Relations and friends are invited to attend without further notice. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

SUTTON.—On Monday, Dec. 29, after a short illness, SUSAN, widow of Samuel C. Sutton.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Jan. 2, at 11 A. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. Froment, No. 120 East 31st-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 3 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 5 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 9 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Herder, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 6 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Republic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 6 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Circassia, via Glasgow; and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Main, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Hayti and Colombia leave New-York Dec. 30. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York Dec. 30. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York Jan. 2. The mails for Havana leave New-York Dec. 31 and Jan. 3. The mails for St. Lucia, Dominica, Martinique, Barbados, and Trinidad direct leave New-York Dec. 31. The mails for Bermuda leave New-York Jan. 1. The mails for Mexico, via New-Orleans, leave New-York Jan. 1. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Jan. 17. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Jan. 19. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1879.

CARD OF THANKS.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Orthopædic Dispensary and Hospital return thanks to the following artists, who so generously gave their time and talents at the matinée given at the Academy of Music on the afternoon of Dec. 30: To Mr. Charles Backus for his inimitable impersonations; to Mr. George Thatcher and Messrs. Johnson and Powers, of the San Francisco Minstrels; to Messrs. Foley and Shaffer, Miss Jennie Morgan, Messrs. Goss and Fox, of Messrs. Harrigan and Hart's Theatre Comique; to Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus, for the use of their opera-house for a rehearsal, and to Mr. W. S. Mullaly, who kindly conducted the orchestra; to Mr. Klunder, florist, for decorating the hospital box, and to all who have aided in the entertainment. W. H. BRIDGHAM, Manager.

GAS-FIXTURES.
PORCELAIN LAMPS.
FINE MANTEL CLOCKS.
BRONZES.
MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.,
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EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.—Begin the new year and make yourself a new man by regular exercise at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st. Open day and evening.

REMOVAL.—THE LIEBIG LABORATORY AND Chemical Works Company have removed to Nos. 37 and 39 William-st. J. L. BERG & CO., Sole Agents.

R. D. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public.—Post Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FORNEY'S PROGRESS IN NEW-YORK.

After the current number, PROGRESS will be published simultaneously in New-York and Philadelphia every THURSDAY MORNING. The New-York office is at No. 47 Lafayette-place, in The Cherokee Building, and on the same floor with *The Magazine of American History.*

All communications to be addressed to
JOHN W. FORNEY,
No. 47 Lafayette-place, New-York,
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THE MOST MARVELOUS PRIZE EVER OFFERED AS A PREMIUM.—Every $3 yearly subscriber to DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE is given a $10 copy of Reinhart's great picture "Consolation." These marvelously beautiful pictures are the best ever published; size, 20 by 28 inches. When well mounted on canvas and stretcher, free of [illegible], 50 cents extra. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 17 East 14th-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 31.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 6s R., '81.
$11,000 b.c. 104⅛
U. S. 6s C., '81.
20,000 ... 103⅜
U. S. 4½s R., '91.
500 ... 106⅝

U. S. 4½s C., '91.
2,000 ... 106⅝
U. S. 4s R., 1907.
16,000 ... s 103¼
4,000 ... b.c. 103¼
20,000 ... 103¼

U. S. 4s C., 1907.
30,000 ... b3 104⅛
10000 bc s3 104⅛
10,000 ... 104⅛
25,000 ... b.c. 104

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

D. of C. 3.65s C.
5,000 ... 86⅜
N. J. C. con. as.
3,000 ... 106
Chi. & N. W. s. f.
3,000 ... 118
3,000 ... 112⅛
Mon. & E. 1st con.
57,000 ... 107
D. & H. 7s C. '94.
5,000 ... 109
Den. & Rio G. 1st.
1,000 ... 95¼
7,000 ... 95
12,000 bcb3 94⅞
K. & Des M. 1st.
500 ... 83
H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv.
2,000 ... 106
N. Y., L. E. & W. new 2d consol.
18,000 b.c. 87⅛
K. P. 1st 7s, L. Br. with coup. cert.
9,000 b.c. 97⅛
L. S. 2d consol. R.
1,000 ... s 114⅛
2,000 ... 114⅛
Lou. & N. con. '98.
4,000 ... 114
Metropolitan 1st.
10,000 ... 104¾
Mich. South. s. f.
2,000 b.c. 108¾
B. C. R. & N. 1st.
1,000 b.c. 88¼
O. & M. 1st Sp. D.
1,000 ... 68¾
L. & W. B. con. as.
5,000 bcb3 93
Cen. P. 1st S. J. Br.
2,000 ... 102⅛
St. L. & I. M. 1st.
1,000 ... 113¾
4,000 b.c. 114
St. L. & I. M. 2d.
2,000 ... c 96⅞
M. K. & T. con. as.
5,000 ... 92¼
2,000 bc b3 92½
Union Pac. 7s l. g.
7,000 ... 112¾
South Pacific 1st.
2,000 ... 103⅛
Texas Pac. inc. l. g.
3,000 ... 68¼
Pacific of Mo. 1st.
1,000 b.c. 106
Alt. & T. H. 2d pf.
1,000 ... 100
Tol. & Wab. 2d.
1,000 ... 99⅜
4,000 ... 99⅝
T. & W. con. conv.
1,000 ... 96
C. C. & I. C. 1st. T. Co. cer. as. sup.
5,000 b.c. 84¾
E. T., V. & Ga. 1st.
4,000 ... 107⅛
Mob. & O. 1st deb.
19,000 ... 62
American Express
25 ... 57½
Mar. & Cin. 2d pf.
400 b.c. 8
Wells-Fargo Ex.
27 b.c. 105
Adams Express.
60 b.c. 105½
Pullman P. Car.
104 b.c.b3 107
Climax Mining.
500 b.c.s5 3¼
Sutro Tunnel.
100 b.c.s3 3⅞
600 ... 4
Cariboo consol.
24 b.c. 5¼
Del. & Hudson.
150 b.c. 74
150 ... 74¼
Standard Mining.
200 b.c.b3 28
Western Union.
100 b.c. 102
800 ... 101¾
15 ... 101⅞
100 ... c 102
100 ... 102⅛
Pacific Mail.
100 b.c. 36
400 ... 35⅞
200 ... 36¼
200 ... 36⅜
100 ... c 36⅜
700 ... 36½
100 ... 36¼

Little Pittsburg.
100 b.c. 23½
Atlantic & Pacific.
100 b.c. 42
N. Y., L. E. & W.
100 b.c.c 41⅞
200 ... 42
1200 ... c 42⅛
300 ... 43
1500 ... 42¼
800 ... 42⅞
2700 ... b3 42⅝
2400 ... 42⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.
100 b.c. 69
Michigan Central.
400 b.c. 88⅝
300 ... 88¾
20 ... 88¼
1100 ... 89
100 ... 89⅛
100 ... 89½
La. Shore & M. S.
100 b.c. 99¾
15 ... 99⅞
600 ... 99⅝
700 ... 99½
800 ... s3 99⅝
600 ... 99¼
100 ... s3 99⅛
100 ... 99⅞
100 ... s3 99⅝
200 ... 100
100 ... c 99⅝
600 ... 99¾
N. Y. C. & Hud.
100 b.c. 129
Union Pacific.
5 b.c. 85
20 ... s3 85¼
Chicago & N. W.
500 b.c. 89¾
100 ... b5 89⅜
500 ... 89⅝
1000 ... 89⅛
100 ... 89¾
600 ... 89⅞
400 ... b3 90
800 ... 90¼
300 ... 90⅜
50 ... 90½
Central of N. J.
200 b.c.c 78⅞
2700 ... 78¾
400 ... 79
100 ... 78⅞
500 ... 79⅜
100 ... 79⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.
200 b.c. 74¼
700 ... 74¼
400 ... 74½
700 ... 74⅞
700 ... 75
C., M. & St. P. pf.
600 b.c. 99½
100 ... 99¾
400 ... 99⅞
Del., Lack. & W.
100 b.b. 82¼
900 ... 82⅜
900 ... 82½
300 ... 82¾
200 ... 82⅝
500 ... 82¾
1000 ... 82⅞
200 ... 83
300 ... 83⅛
900 ... 83¼
C. C. & I. C.
100 b.c. 20⅛
25 ... 20¼
30 ... 20½
100 ... 20¾
100 ... 20⅞
Chic., Bur. & Q.
50 b.c. 130
200 ... 132½
105 ... 133
200 ... b3 134
300 ... 133¾
Canada Southern.
900 b.c. 66
Ches. & Ohio.
150 b.c. 18½
100 ... 18¾
Ches. & O. 1st pf.
200 b.c. 29½
Chicago & Alton.
25 b.c. 100
Han. & St. Jo.
100 b.c. 33¼
100 ... 33⅜
100 ... 33½
100 ... 33¾
100 ... 33⅝
Han. & St. Jo. pf.
300 b.c. 63¾

Ind., Cin. & Laf.
700 b.c. 8⅛
Lake Erie & West.
100 ... b5 20
Louisv. & Nashv.
100 b.c.b3 87⅛
300 ... 87⅛
100 ... 87⅛
Morris & Essex.
140 b.c. 102
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
100 b.c. 31⅛
1000 ... 31⅜
200 ... 31⅜
300 ... s3 31¼
200 ... 31⅝
100 ... c 31½
100 ... c 31⅝
100 ... b3 31⅝
700 ... c 31⅝
400 ... b3 32
400 ... s3 32⅛
100 ... b5 32¼
100 ... c 32
800 ... 32¼
200 ... 32⅛
Mobile & Ohio as.
100 b.c. 20½
Manhattan.
100 b.c. 54
10 ... 54½
60 ... 54¼
100 ... 53⅞
200 ... 54
Metropolitan.
80 b.c. 121
100 ... s3 120
Nash., C. & St. L.
600 b.c. 81
200 ... c 80⅜
1400 ... 80⅜
Northern Pacific.
100 b.c. 22⅝
Northern Pac. pf.
7 b.c. 56⅛
Ohio & Miss.
100 b.c.c 28⅞
100 ... b3 28¾
200 ... 28⅝
100 ... 28⅞
100 ... 28¾
100 ... c 28⅞
100 ... 29
Phila. & Reading.
900 b.c. 70⅛
800 ... 70¼
100 ... 70½
St. L., I. M. & S. as.
400 b.c. 48
100 ... b30 48½
300 ... 47⅞
100 ... 48
100 ... 48⅛
100 ... b3 48⅜
300 ... 48⅜
100 ... 48½
100 ... 48⅝
700 ... 49
150 ... 49¼
400 ... b3 49⅛
1000 ... 49⅜
500 ... 49¼
400 ... 49⅛
100 ... 49
St. L. & San F. pf.
200 b.c. 49⅛
St. L. & San Fran.
200 b.c. 41
300 ... 40½
St. Paul & S. C.
100 b.c. 36½
38 ... 35
200 ... 36
St. P. & S. C. pf.
37 b.c. 73¼
100 ... 74⅛
Wab., St. L. & Pa.
100 b.c. 42
600 ... 41⅞
400 ... 41¾
100 ... c 41⅞
200 ... 42
100 ... 42¼
200 ... 42⅛
300 ... 42⅜
100 ... 42¼
Wab., St. L. & Pa. pf.
250 b.c. 64
700 ... 63⅞
1000 ... 63¾
300 ... 64
100 ... 64⅛
150 ... 64¼
300 ... 64⅜
100 ... c 64¼
United States Ex.
25 ... 50
103 b.c. 48

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Den. & R. G. 1st.
$10,000 b3 94½
5,000 ... 94¼
5,000 b3 94¼
32,000 bc b3 94
Can. So. 1st g'd.
5,000 ... 89⅞
Harlem 1st 7s C.
3,000 b.c. 125½
Alb. & Susq. 1st.
1,000 b.c. 115
C., C. & I. C. 1st.
1,000 ... 85
Alton & T. H. inc.
1,000 ... 87
2,000 ... 90
O. & M. 1st S. D.
2,000 b.c. 68¾
1,000 b.c. 70
Tol. & Wab. 2d.
2,000 b3 100
United States Ex.
18 b.c. 48½
Wells Fargo Ex.
20 b.c. 105
Standard Mi. con.
100 b.c. 28
100 ... 28⅛
Boston Wat. Pow.
100 b.c. 11⅛
100 ... c 11⅛
Climax Mining.
300 b.c.s3 3⅛
100 ... s3 3¼
Cariboo consol.
100 b.c. 5⅛
Pacific Mail.
200 b.c.b3 36⅛
300 ... 36¾
600 ... 37
900 ... 37⅛
100 ... b5 37
1200 ... 37¼
2000 ... 37⅜
400 ... b3 37½
400 ... 37¼
N. Y., L. E. & W.
3020 b.c. 42⅞
1400 ... 42¾
100 ... b3 43
100 ... 42¾
500 ... 42⅝
Phila. & Reading.
600 b.c. 71
300 ... 71¼

Atlantic & Pacific.
200 b.c. 42
La. Shore & M. S.
800 b.c. 100¼
400 ... 100⅛
200 ... s3 100
Illinois Central.
100 b.c. 99⅜
50 ... 99¼
5 ... 99½
Union Pacific.
100 b.c. 85⅛
100 ... 85¼
100 ... 85½
Chicago & N. W.
800 b.c. 90½
100 ... b5 90⅞
800 ... 90⅞
100 ... 90⅝
Chi. & N. W. pf.
200 b.c. 105¼
Central of N. J.
500 b.c. 80
100 ... c 80
300 ... 80¼
100 ... s3 79½
100 ... 79⅝
200 ... 79⅞
200 ... 79¾
100 ... 79⅝
Chi. Mil. & St. P.
325 b.c. 75½
200 ... 75¼
800 ... 75⅛
C., M. & St. P. pf.
10 b.c. 100¼
Northern Pacific.
100 b.c. 22⅝
W., St. L. & Pac.
500 b.c. 42⅝
100 ... c 42⅝
600 ... 42¾
100 ... 42½
Wab. S. L. & P. pf.
500 b.c. 64⅞
100 ... 64½
200 ... 64⅝
Del., Lack. & W.
200 b.c. 83⅜
900 ... 83¾
1000 ... 83⅞
100 ... b3 83⅝
100 ... 83½
Louisv. & Nashv.
100 b.c. 87¼

Mo., Kan. & Tex.
100 b.c.b15 32⅛
200 ... 32¼
900 ... 32⅜
H. & Texas Cent.
100 b.c. 50
St. L., I. M. & S. as.
500 b.c. 49⅞
600 ... b3 49¼
100 ... b10 49⅝
125 ... 49
100 ... b30 49½
St. L. & San Fra.
100 b.c. 40¾
100 ... b30 41½
100 ... b3 41
Metropolitan.
6 b.c. 120
Manhattan.
100 b.c. 54
Nash., C. & St. L.
400 b.c. 80⅞
400 ... 81
Chi. Bur. & Q.
100 b.c. 133¼
200 ... 133¾
Han. & St. Jo.
400 b.c. 33¾
50 ... 34
Ches. & Ohio.
300 b.c.b3 19
Canada Southern.
400 b.c.b3 66¼
Ind., Cin. & Laf.
300 b.c. 9¼
Mar. & C. 1st pf.
18 b.c. 9½
Mar. & Cin. 2d pf.
100 b.c. 8
20 ... 7¼
St. Paul & S. C.
100 b.c. 36⅝
50 ... 36¾
50 ... 37⅛
St. P. & S. C. pf.
100 b.c. 74⅞
Ohio & Miss.
300 b.c.b3 29
C. C. & I. C.
200 b.c. 20⅝
100 ... s3 20½
Michigan Central.
500 b.c. 89⅜
300 ... 89⅝
100 ... 89¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s R., '81.
$20,000 ... 104⅛

U. S. 4s R., 1907.
5,000 ... 103⅛

FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

N. Y. Elevated 1st.
$1,000 ... 113½
B., H. & E. 1st.
40,000 ... 53⅞
20,000 ... 54
15,000 ... 54¼
Mich. C. 6s, 1909.
17,000 ... 108⅞
Den. & Rio G. 1st.
15,000 ... 94½
2,000 ... 94¾
N. J. C. 1st con. as.
5,000 ... c 106
Wabash 7s, new.
10,000 ... 91
Mo., K. & T. con. as.
8,000 ... 92½
C. & O. 1st, ser. B.
6,000 ... 62¾
5,000 ... 62⅞
Ohio & Miss. c. s. f.
5,000 b3 112½
Chi. & Alton s. f.
2,000 ... 106½
5,000 ... 106⅝
American Ex.
100 ... 57½
New Central Coal.
50 ... 34
Climax Mining.
50 ... 3⅛
Standard Min.
200 ... 28
Maryland Coal.
100 ... 25
Del. & Hudson.
100 ... 74
Lake Shore.
600 ... 100⅛
100 ... s3 100
Pacific Mail.
1700 ... 37¼
200 ... 37⅛
70 ... 36⅞
600 ... 37⅛
1100 ... 37
300 ... 37⅛
1300 ... 37¼

Western Union.
100 ... 102¼
100 ... 102⅛
200 ... 102⅜
N. Y., L. E. & W.
1000 ... 42⅝
1000 ... 42½
500 ... 42¾
24 ... 42⅞
500 ... 42¾
Central of N. J.
200 ... 79¾
500 ... 79½
200 ... 79¾
100 ... 80
100 ... 80⅛
100 ... 80⅜
100 ... 80⅜
Rock Island.
10 ... 147
St. Paul.
100 ... 75⅛
800 ... 75⅜
St. Paul pf.
100 ... 100¼
500 ... 100½
North-western.
100 ... 90⅝
200 ... 90½
300 ... 90⅜
600 ... 90⅝
100 ... 90¾
North-west. pf.
100 ... c 105¼
65 ... 105
20 ... 105⅛
W., St. L. & P.
100 ... 42¼
W., St. L. & P. pf.
300 ... 64⅛
Del. Lack. & W.
400 ... 83⅝
500 ... s30 83¼
500 ... 83¾
100 ... 83⅞
C. C. & I. C.
100 ... 20⅝
300 ... s3 20½

Canada Southern.
100 ... 66¾
Chic., Bur. & Q.
100 ... 134
100 ... 134¼
100 ... 134½
Fort Wayne.
23 ... 112
Kansas & Texas.
300 ... 32¼
400 ... 32⅛
1000 ... 32¼
Louisv. & Nashv.
200 ... 86½
Phila. & Reading.
400 ... 71½
200 ... 71⅝
800 ... 71⅝
200 ... 71⅞
Lake Erie & W.
200 ... 20
100 ... 20⅛
Manhattan.
100 ... 54¼
Metropolitan.
200 ... b3 120½
N. Y. Elevated.
100 ... 125
Northern Pacific.
100 ... 22⅛
100 ... 22⅜
200 ... 22⅝
Mar. & Cin. 2d pf.
800 ... 7¼
Boston Air L. pf.
100 ... b3 34
St. Paul & S. C.
100 ... 36⅞
St. L. & I. M. as.
300 ... 49
St. L. & S. Fr. pf.
100 ... 49⅛
Han. & St. Jo.
200 ... 33⅝
Ohio & Miss.
200 ... 29¼
Atlantic & Pacific.
100 ... 43

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—DEC. 31.

SALES AFTER THE SECOND CALL.

Consol. Virginia.
100 ... 4.10
25 ... 4.05
100 ... 4.10
10 ... 4
Buckeye.
200 ... .56
1000 ... .57
400 ... c .56
500 ... .57
100 ... c .57
600 ... .57
Martin White.
100 ... 1
100 ... .97
100 ... 1
Hukill.
100 ... 4.15
100 ... b10 4.20
Green Mountain.
100 ... 2.10
100 ... c 2.10
Shamrock.
50 ... 1.35
50 ... 1.35

Bechtel.
100 ... b5 1.50
Imperial.
100 ... .84
100 ... .83
500 ... .85
Belle Isle.
100 ... s3 1.45
100 ... 1.45
Bodie.
250 ... b10 9
100 ... c 8¾
75 ... b5 9
California.
10 ... 3.95
200 ... s3 4.05
65 ... 4.05
125 ... 4
Rappahannock.
1000 ... b30 .40
100 ... b5 .39
200 ... .39
500 ... b60 .41
New-York & Col.
100 ... b30 2.35

Lacrosse.
500 ... s30 .40
1000 ... b5 .40
500 ... b10 .40
500 ... b30 .41
Independence.
100 ... 1
Leadville.
100 ... 4.15
South Hite.
100 ... b5 2.15
Bulwer.
500 ... 9¼
Belvidere.
100 ... 1
200 ... 1
Great Eastern.
500 ... b30 .41
American Flag.
500 ... b30 .55
Granville.
1000 ... .46
800 ... .47
200 ... b30 .49

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31—P. M.

The stock speculation showed a large falling off in the volume of business, and presented few features of interest. The market was strong, however, and prices advanced in almost the entire list. The improvement ranged from ¼ to 2½ ₱ cent. in the active stocks, the coal shares, North-west, St. Paul, Erie, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Iron Mountain, and Western Union leading the advance. Investment shares were strong, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy advanced nearly 8 ₱ cent. Rock Island was quoted ex dividend. At the close the highest prices of the day were generally current.

The transactions aggregated 165,888 shares, including 25,700 Erie, 15,900 Kansas and Texas, 13,500 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 12,900 Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 12,200 Pacific Mail, 11,600 North-western, 11,400 Lake Shore, 11,200 New-Jersey Central, 10,900 St. Paul, 8,200 Iron Mountain, 3,600 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 4,700 Reading, 3,400 Michigan Central, 2,100 Canada Southern, 1,600 Sutro Tunnel, 1,500 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 1,400 Western Union, 1,200 St. Louis and San Francisco, 1,200 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1,100 Ohio and Mississippi, 1,000 C., C. and I. C., and 1,000 Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette.

North-western common fell off to 89½, and rose to 90⅞; the preferred advanced from 105 to 105¼; St. Paul common fell off to 74, and advanced to 75¼; the preferred rose 1⅛ ₱ cent., to 100½; Lake Shore advanced from 99⅛ to 100⅜; Michigan Central from 88⅝ to 89⅝; Erie from 41⅞ to 43, and preferred from 68⅜ to 69; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced 1⅝ ₱ cent., to 83⅞; New-Jersey Central fell off from 78⅝ to 78¼, and rose to 80⅜; Delaware and Hudson rose ¾, to 74¼, and Reading 1⅞, to 71⅞; C. C. and I. C. rose from 20⅛ to 20⅞, and closed at 20½; Louisville and Nashville fell off from 87⅝ to 86½; Manhattan Elevated rose from 53¼ to 54¼; Kansas and Texas rose from 31⅛ to 32, fell off to 31¼, and rose to 32⅜; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis sold at 80½@81, and Ohio and Mississippi at 28⅝@29; St. Paul and Sioux City common fell off from 37¼ to 36½, and closed at 36⅞; the preferred rose from 74¼ to 74⅞; St. Louis and San Francisco common fell off from 42 to 40½, and preferred from 49⅛ to 49⅛, with closing sales at 41 and 49⅛ respectively; Iron Mountain fell off from 48 to 47⅛, rose to 49⅛, and closed at 49; Union Pacific advanced from 84½ to 85½, and closed at 85⅛; Pacific Mail fell off from 35⅞ to 35⅛, and rose to 37⅜; Western Union advanced from 101⅛ to 102¾, and closed at 102⅜; Atlantic and Pacific fell off from 42⅛ to 42, and rose to 43. Among the investment shares, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy rose from 126¾ to 134½; New-York Elevated sold at 125; Metropolitan fell off to 120, and New-York Central to 129, but the former recovered to 120¼ at the close.

The Money market was less stringent than on yesterday, and Stock Exchange borrowers supplied their requirements at 7 ₱ cent. to 1-32 of 1 ₱ cent. ₱ diem and interest. Discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ¼ off, selling ⅛ off; Charleston, easier, free offerings, ¼@5-16, ⅛ to par; St. Louis, 1-10 discount; Chicago, 50@60 discount; and Boston, 1a discount.

The Treasury to-day paid out $1,557,736 on account of January interest, making the total amount thus far disbursed $5,000,000.

The foreign advices reported an active market at London for British Consols, which closed strong at 97½@97⅝ for money and 97⅝ for the account. United States Government bonds were strong and ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. higher, at 106⅜ for new 4s, 109¾ for 4½s, and 106½ for 5s. American railway securities were generally quiet. Erie common declined from 44⅜ to 43⅝; do. preferred was quoted at 72@73; do. consolidated Seconds declined ½ ₱ cent., to 90; Pennsylvania fell from 52½ to 52¼; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts rose from 59¼ to 60¼; do. Seconds, after declining ¼ ₱ cent., to 27½, advanced to 27¾. This was settling day at the London Stock Exchange. India Council bills were allotted to-day at an advance of 1-16d. ₱ rupee. The sum of £16,000 went into the Bank of England on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes declined to 81f. 40c.

The Sterling Exchange market was quiet, and rates were unchanged.

Government bonds opened strong, but toward the close the new 4 per cents declined ⅛@¼. The transactions were larger than on yesterday, considerable amounts having been taken for investment. In railroad mortgages prices generally were higher. The greatest advance was in Alton and Terre Haute Incomes, which sold at 87@90. Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts rose from 53¾ to 54¼; Erie consolidated Seconds from 86⅝ to 87¾; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Firsts from 58½ to 60; New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts from 105¾ to 106; Iron Mountain Second Incomes from 65 to 67; Chicago and North-west Sinking Funds from 112 to 112½; do. consolidated, gold coupons, from 114 to 114½; Kansas and Texas Seconds from 46½ to 47, and Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts, Series B, from 62½ to 63¾. The last named reacted to 62⅝ at the close. Denver and Rio Grande Firsts fell off from 95¾ to 94, and recovered to 94¾. State bonds were dull; District of Columbia 3.65s fell off a fraction, selling at 86⅜.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices for railway and miscellaneous shares on the Stock Exchange for 1879. The fluctuations cover a wide range, the year having been remarkable for great buoyancy and excitement growing out of the general improvement in business and the large crops:

	Highest.	Lowest.
Adams Express	110	99
American Express	65	45
Albany and Susquehanna	103	79½
Alton and Terre Haute	24½	5
Alton and Terre Haute preferred	46	10¼
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	49¼	28
American District Telegraph	76	28
Boston Water Power	14	10
Boston Air Line	26	[illegible]
B., C. R. and Northern	65	[illegible]
Canton Land	70	24
Canada Southern	78¼	45
Cariboo Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Arizona Mining	22½	[illegible]
Chicago, St. Louis and N. O.	34½	11
C., C. C. and I.	83	34½
Chesapeake and Ohio	28¼	3
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st preferred	37	6
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d preferred	28	[illegible]
C., C. and I. C.	28	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	135	111½
Chicago and Alton	100½	75
Chicago and Alton preferred	118	105½
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	58	37½
Chicago and North-west	94½	49⅞
Chicago and North-west preferred	108½	76½
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	82¼	34½
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	102¾	74½
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	150	119
Cleveland and Pittsburg	107	84½
Consolidation Coal	41	20
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	94	43
Delaware and Hudson	89½	38
Excelsior Mining	29	10
Frankfort and Kokomo	33	23
Hannibal and St. Joseph	41½	13½
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	70½	31
Harlem	165	140½
Homestake Mining	42½	34½
Houston and Texas	60½	40
Illinois Central	100⅝	79½
Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette	17	9
Kansas Pacific	92	9½
Keokuk and Des Moines	23½	7
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	45	21½
Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie	24½	21
Lake Shore	108	67
Lake Erie and Western	29	15
La Platte Mining	5	4
Louisville and Nashville	89½	35
Little Pittsburg Mining	34½	28
Law., N. Alb. and C.	50	28
Manhattan Railroad	73½	24
Mariposa Mining	5	4½
Mariposa pref.	7½	3
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	18¼	8
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	12½	2½
Metropolitan Railroad	128½	109¾
Michigan Central	98	73½
Mobile and Ohio	25⅞	9½
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	35⅝	5
Morris and Essex	104½	78¾
Missouri Pacific	19⅝	5
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	88	35½
New Central Coal	38	20
New-Jersey Central	89⅞	33⅞
New-York Central	139	112
New-York and New-Haven	171	154
New-York Elevated	200	135
New-York Elevated, ex privilege	138½	117
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	49	21
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref.	78½	37½
Northern Pacific	40½	16
Northern Pacific pref.	65	44½
Ohio and Mississippi	33¾	7¾
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	64½	30
Ontario Mining	42	35¾
Pacific Mail	39⅝	10
Panama	182	123
Pennsylvania	195	142
Philadelphia and Reading	78	60
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	114	101½
Quicksilver	25	11
Quicksilver pref.	66½	32
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	28	13
Rensselaer and Saratoga	110	95½
Standard Mining	35	24
Sutro Tunnel	6⅛	3⅛
St. Louis and San Francisco	53	5
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	60½	4½
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	78½	9
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern	58	14
St. Paul and Sioux City	45⅞	30
St. Paul and Sioux City pref.	79⅞	59½
Union Pacific	95	57½
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	50	29
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	79	59
Wells-Fargo Express	108	93½
Western Union Telegraph	116	88¾
United States Express	60½	41½
Wabash, (old)	62½	17½
St. Louis, Kansas City and N. (old)	47⅞	7½
St. Louis, Kansas C. and N. pref. (old)	72⅝	26¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1879.

Receipts	$483,542 87
Payments	2,180,935 62
Balance, coin	105,649,484 98
Balance, note	6,801,728 60

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 31.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	104	104
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106¾	106⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103⅝
Bills on London	$4 80½@$4 81	$4 80½@$4 81
New-York Central	129⅝	130
Harlem	157	157
Rock Island	150	158
New-York, New-Haven and Hartford	162	162
United Railroads of New-Jersey	159	159
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	126¾	134½
Panama	180	180
Fort Wayne	112½	112½
Pittsburg	106	106
Illinois Central	99	99⅝
Chicago and Alton	100	100
Chicago and Alton pref.	115	115
Erie	41⅞	42¾
Erie pref.	68⅜	69
Lake Shore	99½	100
Canada Southern	66½	66¾
North-western	89½	90½
North-western pref.	105	105¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	74¼	75⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	99⅞	100½
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	82¼	83⅞
New-Jersey Central	78⅝	80⅜
Delaware and Hudson Canal	73½	74
Morris and Essex	102	102
Michigan Central	88⅝	89¼
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	47⅛	47½
Union Pacific	84½	85½
Kansas Pacific	86¾	[illegible]
C. C. C. and I.	79	79
C. C. and Ind. Central	20¼	20½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	33½	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	63	63½
Ohio and Mississippi	28	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	57½	57⅝
St. Louis and San Francisco	[illegible]	41
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	49½	49½
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	69	69
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	42	42½
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	63	64⅝
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	31½	32
Iron Mountain	48	49
Louisville and Nashville	87½	86½
Northern Pacific	22	22
Northern Pacific pref.	56	56
Bur., Cedar Rapids and Northern	58	58
Western Union	101⅛	102⅜
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	42	43
Pacific Mail	35⅞	37⅜
Quicksilver	20¾	20¾
Quicksilver pref.	61¼	61¼
Sutro Tunnel	4	4
Adams Express	105¾	105¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	108	108
American Express	57	57½
United States Express	48	48
New-York Elevated	125	125
Metropolitan Elevated	121	120¼
Manhattan Elevated	53¼	54¼
Reading	70	71⅞
Nashville and Chattanooga	81	81

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	129	129	200
Chic. Bur. and Quincy	134½	130	1,530
Illinois Central	99⅝	99	200
Erie	43	41⅞	25,600
Erie pref.	69	69	100
Lake Shore	100⅜	99⅛	11,400
Canada Southern	66¾	66	2,100
W., St. L. and Pacific	42⅞	41⅞	5,100
W., St. L. and Pacific pref.	64⅝	63⅝	6,800
North-western	90⅞	89½	11,300
North-western pref.	105¼	105	[illegible]
Milwaukee and St. Paul	75⅜	74	9,700
Mil. and St. Paul pref.	100½	99⅜	1,200
Del. Lack. and Western	83⅞	82¼	13,800
New-Jersey Central	80⅜	78¼	11,200
Del. and Hudson Canal	74¼	74	400
Morris and Essex	102	102	600
Michigan Central	89⅝	88⅝	3,400
Union Pacific	85½	84½	400
C., C. and Ind. Central	20⅞	20⅛	1,000
Hannibal and St. Joseph	33½	33	1,100
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	63¾	63½	100
Ohio and Mississippi	29	28⅝	1,100
St. L. and San F.	41	40½	1,000
St. L. and San F. pref.	49½	49⅛	200
Mo., K. and Texas	32⅜	31¼	15,900
Iron Mountain	49⅛	47⅛	8,200
Louisville and Nashville	87⅝	86½	900
Northern Pacific	22⅝	22⅛	600
Western Union	102¾	101⅛	1,400
A. and P. Telegraph	43	42	400
Pacific Mail	37⅜	35⅛	12,200
Sutro Tunnel	4	3⅞	1,600
American Express	57½	57½	100
United States Express	48	48	100
New-York Elevated	125	125	100
Metropolitan Elevated	120¼	120	294
Manhattan Elevated	54¼	53¼	500
Reading	71⅞	70⅜	4,700
I., C. and L.	9¼	9¼	1,000
Ches. and Ohio	19	18½	525
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref.	29½	29½	300
Lake Erie and Western	20¼	20	600
Mobile and Ohio	20	20	100
Nash., Chat. and St. L.	81	80½	3,800
St. P. and S. City	36⅞	36	700
St. P. and S. City pref.	74⅞	74¼	600
Boston Water Power	11¼	11⅛	300
Boston Air Company	34	34	200
Marietta and Cin. 2d pref.	8	7¼	1,100
Total sales			165,888

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	102¼	102½
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	105¼	105½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104⅛	104⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107	107¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103¼	103½
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	106¾	106⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106¾	106⅞
United States 4s, 1907, registered	103⅞	104
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	104	104⅛
United States currency 6s, 1895	120	
United States currency 6s, 1896	120	
United States currency 6s, 1897	120	
United States currency 6s, 1898	121½	
United States currency 6s, 1899	122	

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	@481½	480½@481
Demand	@484½	483½@483⅝
Cable transfers	@485	483⅝@484
Commercial	@	479 @479½
Commercial, 3 days	@	481½@482
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	521¼@522½	521⅞@523¾
Demand	519⅜@520	520 @520⅝
Cable transfers	@518⅜	519⅜@
Commercial	@	523⅛@525
Commercial, 3 days	@	522½@523⅛
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	520⅝@521¼	521¼@521⅞
Demand	518⅛@519⅜	519⅜@520
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	521¼@521	522⅝@523⅛
Demand	519⅜@520	520 @520⅝
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	94⅛@ 94⅞	94⅝@ 94⅞
Demand	95⅛@ 95⅜	95⅜@ 95⅝
Commercial	@	94¼@ 94½
Commercial, 3 days	@	94⅝@ 94⅞

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$113,852,270
Balances	5,508,487

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A, 2 to 5	54	N. Y. 6s, g. l., '92	117
Ala., class A, sm.	54	N. Y. 6s, g. l., '93	117
Ala., class B, 5s	80	N. C. 6s, '86-98	25
Ala., class C, 2 to 5	58	N. C. 6s, A. O.	25½
Ark. 6s, fd.	10	N. C. N. C. R. '84-5	110
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	5	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. off	90
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	5	N. C. N. C. R. A. O. c. off	90
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	5	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. off	90
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R.	5	N. C. f. a. '66-1900	9½
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	3	N. C. f. a. '68-98	9½
Conn. 6s, '83-4	107	N. C. n. b. J. J. '92-8	12
Ga. 6s, '80-86	100½	N. C. sp. t. c. 1	4
Ga. 7s	112	N. C. sp. t. c. 1	4
Ill. 6s	100	N. C. sp. t. c. 2	4
Ill.	100	N. C. sp. t. c. 3	4
Ky. 6s	100	N. C. sp. t. c. 3	4
La. 7s, cn. '14	44	Ohio 6s, '81	101¼
Mich. 6s	101	Ohio 6s, '86	109
Mich. 7s	110	R. I. 6s, c. '93-9	114
Mo. 6s, due '82-3	104	S. C. 6s, A.M. '94-'69, nfd.	3
Mo. 6s, due '86	106	Tenn. 6s, o. '90-2-8	31
Mo. 6s, due '87	107	T. 6s, n. '92-8-1900	29
Mo. 6s, due '88	108	Tenn. 6s, n. s.	29
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	109	Va. 6s, o. '86	17
Mo. fd. due '94-5	109	Va. 6s, n. '67	17
Mo. 6s	[illegible]	Va. 6s, cn.	50
Mo., H. & S. J. due '87	107	Va. 6s, cn., 2d s.	28
N. Y. 6s, g. r., '87	108	Va. 6s, def.	5¼
N. Y. 6s, g. l., '87	108	D. C. 3.65s	86⅛
N. Y. 6s, g. l., '91	117	D. C. sm.	86¼

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. & O. 1st 6s, P., '19	106¼	L. & N. cn. 7s	114
B., H. & E. 1st 7s	53½	L. & N. 2d 7s g.	103
B., H. & E. 1st gtd.	50	L. & N. C. br. 7s	103
B., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	88	N. & D. 1st 7s	107
I. C. & W. 1st 7s	109¼	L. & N. & W. 1st 6s	93
C. & O. p. m. f.	103¾	L. B. & W. 1st 6s	91½
C. & O. 6s, g. s. B. in. 8	63	Met. Elev. 1st 6s	104½
C. & O. 6s	58	Mich. C. 1st 8s s. f.	108
C. & O. 6s, c. in. d.	36½	Mich. C. 8s	109
C. & O. 6s, c. sm.	32	Mo. K. & T. cn. 8s	92½
C. & A. inc. 7s	108	Mo. K. & T. cn. 2d inc.	46½
C. & A. s. f. 6s	108	M. & O. c. 6s	94½
La. & Mo. R. 1st 7s	106	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	104½
La. & Mo. R. 2d 7s	99	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	105
St. L. J. & C. 1st 7s	110	N. Y. C. 6s, r. e.	105
C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	118	N. Y. C. 6s, sub.	105
C. R. & Q. cn. 7s	121	N. Y. C. & H. 1st c. 7s	126
C. R. & O. 5s, s. f.	99¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st r.	126
K. & D. M. 1st g. 5s	92	Hud. R. 7s 2d s. f.	109
K. & D. M. 1st 5s sm.	91	Ca. S. 1st int. g. 5 to 5	88¼
C. R. of N. J. 1st 7s	116½	Harlem 1st 7s, c.	125
C. R. of N. J. cn. 7s, as.	105¼	Harlem 1st 7s, r.	125
C. R. of N. J. cv. 7s, as.	105	N. Y. Elev. 1st 7s	113½
L. & W. as.	93½	O. & M. cn. s. f. 7s	113
A. D. & I. 7s as.	105½	O. & M. cn. 7s	113
A. D. & I. 7s	104	O. & M. 1st S. div. 7s	69½
M. & St. P. 2d 7 3-10 P. d.	113	O. P. g. 6s	111¼
M. & St. P. 1st 7s g. R. d.	115	C. P., S. J. br. 6s	101½
M. & St. P. 1st I. & D. 7s	114½	C. P. C. & O. br. 1st 6s	102½
M. & St. P. 1st L. & M. 7s	115	C. P., l. g. 6s	104½
M. & St. P. 1st L. & D. 7s	111	W. P. 6s	106¼
M. & St. P. 1st H. & D. 7s	111	U. P. 1st 6s	111½
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. 7s	114½	U. P. l. g. 7s	113½
M. & St. P. cn. s. f. 7s	113	U. P. s. f. 8s	114½
M. & St. P. 2d 7s	[illegible]	U. P. s. 8s	112
M. & St. P. 1st 6s, S. W. div.	102¼	P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s	106
C. & N. W. s. f. 7s	118	So. P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s	103¼
C. & N. W. int. 7s	104	K. P. 1st 6s, '95, c. s.	118
C. & N. W. cn. 7s	120	K. P. 1st 6s, '96, c. s.	110½
C. & N. W. r. g. 7s	114	K. P. 2d 7s, c. c.	106½
C. & C. ext. 7s	104¾	K. P. inc. c. No. 16	72
C. & M. 1st 7s	117	K. P., D. d. 6s as. c. c.	101¼
W. & St. P. 2d 7s	108	T. & P. cn. 6s	87
C., C., C. & I. cn. 7s	115	T. & P. inc. & l. g. r. 7s	69
O. St. L. & N. O. 7s	118	P., F. W. & C. 1st 7s	125
O. St. L. & N. O. 1st cn. 7s	101	C. & P. cn. s. f. 7s	112
D., L. & W. 2d 7s	103½	C. & P. 4th s. f. 6s	108
M. & E. 1st 7s	118	C. C. & I. C. 1st cn. 7s	46
M. & E. 2d 7s	111	C. C. & I. C. 1st t. c. s.	[illegible]
M. & E. 7s	99	C. C. & I. C. 1st t. c. sup.	54½
M. & E. 7s of '71	113	R. W. & O. cn. 1st 7s	59
M. & E. 1st cn. gtd. 7s	107	St. L. & I. M. 1st 7s	114¼
D. & H. 1st 7s, '84	108	St. L. & I. M. 2d 7s	96¼
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91	[illegible]	St. L. & I. M. C. & F. 1st 7s	101
D. & H. 1st ext. c. 7s	108	St. L. & I. M. C. & F. 1st 7s	[illegible]
D. & H. 1st ext. 2d r.	109	St. L. A. & T. H. 2d inc 7s	86
D. & H. 1st P. d. c. 7s	110	R. & S. L. 1st 8s	100
D. & H. 1st P. d. r. 7s	110	St. P. & S. C. 1st 6s	96
A. & S. 1st 7s	108	St. P. M. & M. 1st 7s	109¼
A. & S. 2d 7s	100	St. P. M. & M. 2d 6s	94
A. & S. 1st cn. gtd. 7s	108	T. & W. 1st sp. l. 2. 2d.	[illegible]
D. & R. G. 1st 7s	94¾	T. & W. 1st ext. 7s	104½
Erie 2d ext. 7s	103	T. & W. 1st St. L. d. 7s	104½
Erie 3d ext. 7s	106¼	T. & W. 2d 7s	95½
Erie 4th ext. 7s	102½	T. & W. cn. cv. 7s	95½
Erie 5th ext. 7s	[illegible]	Gt. W. 2d 7s	99
Erie 1st cn. g. 7s	115¼	Q. & T. 1st 7s	97
Long Dock 7s	112½	St. L. K. & N. c. d. 1st 7s	106½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s	114	St. L. K. & N. St. C. b. 1st	102
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d cn. 6s	87½	St. L. K. & N. N. M. 1st 7s	115½
H. & St. Jo. 8s cv.	107½	W. U. 7s	114
H. & T. C. 1st W. d. 7s	106	W. U. 7s, r.	[illegible]
H. & T. C. 2d M. L. 8s	108	C. R. & N. 1st 6s	93½
H. & T. C. inc. & in. 7s	90	C. R. of N. J. inc.	[illegible]
I. B. & W. 1st pf. 7s	112	C., St. L. & N. O. 2d	[illegible]
I. B. & W. 1st 3-4-5-6s	69	C. C. & I. C. inc. 7s	31
I. B. & W. 2d 3-4-5-6s	58½	L. R. & W. inc.	50½
L. S. M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7s	108⅞	L. R. & W. inc. 7s	54
C. P. & A. s. 7s	103¾	L. R. & M. inc. 7s	50
C. P. & A. n. 7s	116	M. & O. 1st pf. deb.	61½
B. & E. n. 7s	117	M. & O. 2d pf. deb.	40
L. S. div. 7s	118	M. & O. 3d pf. deb.	36
L. S. cn. c. 1st 7s	121	M. & O. 4th pf. deb.	31
L. S. cn. r. 1st	119	N. Y., L. E. & W. inc. 6s	65
L. S. cn. c. 2d 7s	118	St. L. I. M. & S. 1st 7s i. h.	78½
L. S. cn. r. 2d	114	St. L. I. M. & S. 2d inc.	64½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—DEC. 31.

	Bid.
City 6s, new	120½
United Railroads of New-Jersey	159½
Pennsylvania Railroad	51
Reading Railroad	35⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	52½
Catawissa Railroad preferred	45½
Northern Pacific common	22½
Northern Pacific preferred	56½
Northern Central Railroad	39
Lehigh Navigation	39½
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	11½
Hestonville Railway	26½
Philadelphia and Erie	17½

The Directors of the Long Island Bank have declared a dividend of Three ₱ cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2.

The coupons from the preferred first mortgage bonds of the Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railway Company, due Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid at the Corbin Banking Company, No. 115 Broadway.

Mr. W. S. Webb has been admitted a partner in the firm of Worden & Co., No. 48 Wall-street.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., of Nassau and Cedar streets, will pay, on and after Jan. 2, the coupons of many railroad, city, and other bonds, the names of which will be found in our advertising columns.

The thirtieth annual statement of the United States Life Insurance Company, which appears in our columns to-day, exhibits very gratifying results, and shows that the company is in a prosperous condition. Mr. James Buell is its President; C. P. Fraleigh, Secretary; T. H. Brosnan, Superintendent; and among the Directors are Charles E. Bill, Isaac N. Phelps, H. K. Thurber, John A. Livingston, Oliver P. Buell, Henry L. Clapp, and Henry C. Hurlbert.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 31.—The following were the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	9¼	Leeds	⅛
Alta	2⅞	Leopard	5-32
Argenta	[illegible]	Lady Washington	⅜
Belcher	[illegible]	Mexican	17
Best & Belcher	10½	Martin White	⅞
Bullion	[illegible]	Mono	[illegible]
Bodie	9¼	Mammoth	1¾
Belle Isle	1⅛	McClinton	13-32
Bechtel	1⅛	Manhattan	1½
Boston Consolidated	1⅛	Northern Belle	6⅞
Belvidere	1¼	North Bonanza	9-16
California	3⅞	Noonday	4⅝
Chollar	5¾	Ophir	18
Consolidated Virginia	4	Overman	5¾
Crown Point	2¼	Potosi	9
Consolidated Pacific	4⅛	Raymond & Ely	1
Caledonia	1¾	Savage	5
Caledonia, B. H.	3	Sierra Nevada	17½
Dudley	[illegible]	South Bulwer	19-32
Eureka Consolidated	16½	South Noonday	1½
Exchequer	2¼	Syndicate	1¼
Gould & Curry	5½	Silver Hill	11-16
Grand Prize	1¾	Tioga	2½
Hale & Norcross	8	Tip-Top	[illegible]
Imperial	7-16	Tuscarora	[illegible]
Julia Consolidated	1⅞	Union Consolidated	40½
Justice	1¾	Wales	3¼
Leviathan	5-16	Yellow Jacket	9

The Stock Board will not be in session to-morrow.

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	11 5-16	Cin., San. & Clev.	18¼
Boston Land	10	Eastern Railroad	25
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	112¼	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	75⅞
Atch. & Top. l. g. 7s	113	Calumet & Hecla	295
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	113	Copper Falls	4⅞
Atch. & Top. l. 8s	108¼	Duncan Silver	5⅛
Eastern R. R. 3½s n.	82	Franklin	23¼
Hartford & Erie 7s	53½	International	60c.
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	123	Pewabic	37¼
Boston & Albany R. R.	138	Quincy	29
Boston & Maine R. R.	118¼	Ridge	7
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	132½	Silver Islet	21½
Chi., C., Dub. & Minn.	50		

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1879.

Trade in live stock generally on this forenoon was active, and values were steady, the arrivals being moderate. At Sixtieth-Street Yards—Horned Cattle sold at 8¾c.@11c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾ to 9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices were 7c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weights 5 to 9¼ cwt., from 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed, net; general allowance 56 lb. net. Quality, as above reported, coarse to choice. In the aggregate fair. Milch Cows nominal at $35@$55 ₱ head, Calves included. Grass-fed Calves sold at 2¾c.@3½c. ₱ lb.; Veals, 5c.@8c. ₱ lb. Sheep sold at 5c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 7½c. ₱ lb.; mixed flocks, $5 70 ₱ cwt.; Ewes, 4¾c. ₱ lb. The flocks, as above reported, ranged from coarse to choice. Live Hogs sold at 5¼c. ₱ lb. Trade in City-dressed Hogs almost nominal, owing to the present high rates, which were, at noon, 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 334 Illinois Steers: 224 head, 9⅛c. ₱ lb., 110 head, 10c. ₱ lb., weights 7½ to 8¼ cwt.; Vogel & Begenstein sold for Meyer & Begenstein 280 Illinois Steers: 104 head, 8½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., 150 head, 10c. ₱ lb., with $8 off on 16 head, 44 head, 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weights 7½ to 9 cwt. G. Kahn sold for Baker & Brown 18 Kentucky Steers, 8½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for G. Baker 45 Kentucky Steers: 18 head, 8½c. ₱ lb., 32 head, 10c. ₱ lb., weights 6 to 7½ cwt.; for Kahn & Neff 14 Bulls, 1,390 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; for L. Brown 15 Bulls, 1,385 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb., 32 Kentucky Steers, 9c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. F. Joseph sold for self 178 Illinois Steers: 77 head, 9⅛c.@9½c. ₱ lb., 74 head, 9⅜c.@10½c. ₱ lb., 27 head, 11c. ₱ lb., with $54 on 54 head, [illegible]

At Fortieth-Street Hog Yards—S. Judd & Co. sold 130 Ohio Hogs, 149 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Comey & McPherson sold for J. Lehman 1 Ox, 1,650 lb., 4c. ₱ lb., [illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,226 head of horned Cattle, 85 Cows, 391 Veals and Calves, 2,429 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,529 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,503 head of horned Cattle, 2,561 Sheep and Lambs, 2,743 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Dec. 29, 1879: 32 Beeves, 66 Cows, 343 Veals and Calves, 2,748 Sheep and Lambs, 3,014 Hogs, 90 Horses.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,462 head; total for the week thus far, 5,437 head; for the same time last week, 6,052 head; receipts consigned through, 168 cars; market active at 10c.@15c. advance; offerings light; sales choice to extra Steers at $5 50@$5 75; good shippers, $4 85@$4 90; medium, $4 20@$4 50; light butchers, $3 50@$4; butchers' Cows, $2 65@$3 05; Bulls, $2 50@$3 25; best grades disposed of. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 900 head; total for the week thus far, 8,100 head; for the same time last week, 14,600 head; receipts consigned through, 5 cars; market firm, tending up; demand only half supplied; quotable fair to good Western Sheep, $4 50@$5; choice, $5 10@$5 40; Canada Sheep, $4 25@$4 75; do. Lambs, $6 25@$6 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,450 head; total for the week thus far, 16,675 head; for the same time last week, 12,526 head; receipts consigned through, 65 cars; market easier, owing to the heavy receipts; Yorkers, $4 65@$4 80; heavy and medium, $4 40@$4 85; extra selected Philadelphias, $5@$5 05; best grades disposed of.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 31.—The Drovers' Journal reports: Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; shipments, 2,400 head; market more active, but 10c. lower; mixed packing, $4 25@$4 40; choice heavy, $4 45@$4 75; light, $4 25@$4 55; market closed tame. Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, 2,600 head; good Cattle, liberal run; market fairly active and firm at $4 75@$5 40; common to medium dull and weak at $3 50@$4 20; butchers' steady and unchanged; Veal Calves, $4 50@$5; stockers and feeders steady at $2 30@$3 50. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 200 head; market quiet but steady and firm at $3 75@$4 50.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Dec. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 806 head of through and 357 head of yard stock; supply light; demand good; buyers have returned home short handed; market active at an advance of about 37½c. on good and 12½c. on common; all sold out except 4 loads, which just arrived; sales, best, $5@$5 25; fair to good, $4@$4 75; common, $3 30@$3 80; sales for two days, 907 head. Hogs—Receipts, 3,795 head; sales, Yorkers, $4 50@$4 70; Philadelphias, $4 90@$5 10; none selling this afternoon. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; sales at $3 50@$5 25 for common to good.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—Hogs lower; light shipping, $4 15@$4 25; packing, $4 30@$4 35; butchers' to select, $4 35@$4 45; receipts not reported; shipments, 1,500 head. Cattle firm; demand exceeds supply for all good Cattle; choice shipping, $4 90@$5; prime, $4 60@$4 70; good, $4 20@$4 50; feeders, $3 60@$3 75; Cows and Heifers, $2 50@$3 75; receipts, 800 head; shipments, 500 head. Sheep—Demand still much greater than supply; fair to good, $3 40@$3 75; choice, $3 85@$4 10; export Sheep, $4 15@$4 30.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 31.—Spirits Turpentine firm; 38c. bid. Rosin firm; Strained, $1 35; good Strained, $1 35. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 60; Yellow Dip, $2 50. Tar steady at $1 10. Corn steady; prime White, 63c.; Mixed, 66c.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—Wool—The market is steady and in moderate demand, but firm, and there is no pressure to sell; sales, Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 49½c.@51c. for X, XX, and XX and above; Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces at 47c.@48c. for X; medium and No. 1 Fleeces at 53c.@57c., including Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and Combing and Delaine Fleeces at 50c.@57½c. Unwashed Wools selling at 28c.@42c., including coarse, fine, and medium, and some most desirable lots of medium not offered except at a considerable advance on the latter rates. California Wool firm at 30c.@40c. for Fall; very little Spring offering; Pulled Wools in fair demand at 40c.@52c., including choice Eastern and Maine Supers at 50c.@52c. There is very little doing in foreign Wool.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE MARKETS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 30.—Coffee market very animated; prices advancing; Good Firsts, 7,000@7,150 reis ₱ 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 23¼.

SANTOS, Dec. 30.—Coffee market animated; prices firm; Superior Santos, 6,700@6,800 reis ₱ 10 kilos.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GRAND TRUNK LINE,
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 10, 1879.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily, 9:40 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
16 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 10, 1879,

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows: 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

An express train leaves New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 1:45, 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:03 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place, and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.
Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8, 9:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I. —Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:05 and 1 P. M., daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:18 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of low and half-low Grates, for either hard or soft coal, with dumping and shaking attachments; brass open fire-places, with andirons and basket grates for wood fires; brass fenders, fire-sets, and coal-hods of antique and modern designs.

Wholesale and Retail.

Estimates given to builders, contractors, and architects.

J. S. CONOVER & CO.,
Nos. 366 and 368 Canal-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES, 1880, ALL STYLES; EXPENSE books, Daily Journals, first-class Stationery, Blank-books. Novelties in Holiday Goods.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Joseph Blumenthal, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-fourth day of January, 1880, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the thirty-first day of December, 1879. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,487.—In the matter of CHARLES GROEL and CHARLES KRUEGER, partners, bankrupts.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts.

W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

SAMUEL MORROW, JR., Sol'r., Newark, N. J.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Kings.—Trial to be had in Kings County.—HARRIET R. HURD, plaintiff, against PATRICK MULLEDY, T. Harris Kirk, D. S. Hillyer, and David Roach, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 1st, 1879. CHAS. J. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 213 Montague-street, Brooklyn.

To the defendant, T. Harris Kirk: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. J. W. Gilbert, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the seventh day of November, 1879, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn. CHAS. J. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING ... TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 11:30 A. M.
NEVADA ... TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 11:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN ... TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 5:30 A. M.
MONTANA ... TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 10:30 A. M.
WYOMING ... TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 5 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

SCYTHIA ... Wednesday, Jan. 7, noon
BATAVIA ... Wednesday, Jan. 14, 7 A. M.
BOTHNIA ... Wednesday, Jan. 21, noon
GALLIA ... Wednesday, Jan. 28, 6 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL ... Saturday, Jan. 3, 2 A. M.
CELTIC ... Saturday, Jan. 10, 7 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY ... Saturday, Jan. 17, 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

REPUBLIC ... Thursday, Jan. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Tuesday, Jan. 13, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Thursday, Jan. 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN ... Saturday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL ... Thursday, Jan. 29, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

MAIN ... Sat., Jan. 3 | GEN. WERDER ... Sat., Jan. 17
WESER ... Sat., Jan. 10 | DONAU ... Sat., Jan. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin ... $100
Second Cabin ... 60
Steerage ... 30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FRANCE, TRUDELLE ... Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1 P. M.
CANADA, FRANGEUL ... Wednesday, Jan. 21, 12 noon
AMERIQUE, R. JOUCLA ... Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11 A. M.

Checks drawn on Crédit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER ... Thurs., Jan. 1 | GELLERT ... Thurs., Jan. 15
WESTPHALIA ... Th., Jan. 8 | LESSING ... Thurs., Jan. 22

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Circassia ... Jan. 3, noon | Bolivia ... Jan. 17, 9 A. M.
Devonia ... Jan. 10, 3 P. M. | Anchoria ... Jan. 24, 3 P. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

California ... Jan. 1, 9 A. M. | Utopia ... Jan. 10, 3 P. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

P. CALAND ... Saturday, Jan. 3, 1880
ROTTERDAM ... Saturday, Jan. 24

1st Cabin, $65—$70; 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $26.

H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship CLYDE ... SATURDAY, Jan. 10, noon. Connecting for Central and South America and Mexican ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING ... Saturday, Feb. 7, noon.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA: Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Mon., Jan. 19, noon.

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY ... Sat., Jan. 3
GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT ... Wednesday, Jan. 7

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, General Agent S. F. & W. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.

*CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) Sat., Jan. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat., Jan. 24
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 29
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Havana & Mexico) Sat., Feb. 7

*Meals à la carte, small table service.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans Jan. 8 and 26 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA ... Saturday, Jan. 3
S. S. SARATOGA ... Thursday, Jan. 15

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA ... SATURDAY, Jan. 3
Steamer MORRO CASTLE ... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE ... SAT., Jan. 10
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICE ... WED., Jan. 21

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NASSAU, N. P., VIA JACKSONVILLE, FLA., DIRECT.—The elegant steamer Western Texas sails Jan. 16; from Jacksonville, Jan. 21. Departures weekly thereafter—From New-York, Fridays; from Florida, Wednesdays.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., or R. W. PARSONS, Pier No. 20 East River.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS,
VIA THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE.

The elegant steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M.

Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good ONLY for the trip for which they are sold, as specified on their face, $1.

PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY.

Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; magnificent steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave New-York daily excepting Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn 4 P. M., Jersey City 4:20 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 35 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River daily, including Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BATES, REED & COOLEY.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York.

1. The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is BATES, REED & COOLEY.

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of silk and fancy dry goods, including domestics.

3. The place in which the business is to be carried on is the City of New-York.

4. The names of all the general and special partners are as follows: LEVI M. BATES and JOHN H. REED, who reside in the City of New-York, and MARTIN L. COOLEY, who resides in Plainfield, N. J., are the general partners, and THOMAS W. EVANS, who resides in the City of New-York, is the special partner.

5. The amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock is two hundred thousand dollars in cash.

6. The said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1880, and is to terminate of the 31st day of December, 1882.

LEVI M. BATES, JOHN H. REED, MARTIN L. COOLEY, General Partners.
THOMAS W. EVANS, Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of BAKER, PRATT & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

JAMES S. BAKER, WILLIAM T. PRATT, ALBUM H. KEUR.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1879.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BAKER, PRATT & CO., and will continue the business as importers, booksellers, stationers, and school furnishers, at Nos. 142 and 144 Grand-st., where the business of the late firm will be settled.

JAMES S. BAKER, WILLIAM T. PRATT, CHARLES D. PRATT, ROBERT L. BOYD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1880.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the name of PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & Co. expires THIS DAY by limitation, either Mr. PERKINS, Mr. LIVINGSTON, or Mr. CHOATE will sign in liquidation.

Dec. 31, 1879.

CHARLES L. PERKINS, EDWARD LIVINGSTON, SAM'L A. STRANG, CHARLES F. CHOATE.

The business will be continued by the undersigned under the name of PERKINS & CHOATE.

CHARLES L. PERKINS, CHARLES F. CHOATE.

The undersigned will transact a general banking and railway commission business under his own name, at No. 30 Pine-st. SAM'L A. STRANG.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1879.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of IRVING, FRANK & DU BOIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation. Mr. A. D. IRVING and Mr. J. S. IRVING will continue in the management of the business of the "Phenix Assurance Company, of London," for the United States, and of the local agency of the Western Assurance Company, of Toronto; and Mr. E. H. FRANK and Mr. C. DU BOIS, Jr., will continue the entire fire, marine, and railroad insurance brokerage business heretofore transacted by IRVING, FRANK & DU BOIS, under the firm name of FRANK & DU BOIS.

A. D. IRVING, E. H. FRANK, C. DU BOIS, Jr., J. S. IRVING.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of POMEROY & PLUMMER expires this day by limitation.

WILLIAM L. POMEROY, JOHN F. PLUMMER, ALBERT T. PLUMMER, SANFORD BLACKINTON, Special.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1879.

The business of the limited copartnership of POMEROY & PLUMMER, which expired Dec. 31, 1879, will be continued by the same general partners, under the firm name of POMEROY & PLUMMER.

WILLIAM L. POMEROY, JOHN F. PLUMMER, ALBERT T. PLUMMER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1880.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1879.

AUGUSTUS A. JEANNOT AND ANDREW K. SHIEBLER have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JEANNOT & SHIEBLER, who will continue the manufacture of FINE WATCH CASES at their factory, Nos. 42 and 44 State-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Office No. 20 Maiden-lane, New-York.

The partnership heretofore existing and known as A. A. JEANNOT & CO., composed of A. A. JEANNOT, T. F. BALL, WILLIAM PARKER, GEO. L. WATERS, C. LINDEMEYER, expires this day by its own limitation. The undersigned have exclusive control and authority to settle and collect all outstanding claims of the late firm. JEANNOT & SHIEBLER, No. 20 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a limited partnership to carry on the business of wholesale dealers in dry goods at Nos. 320, 322, and 324 Broadway, New-York City, under the firm name of GEO. L. DALE, SON & CO.

The said firm is to begin on Jan. 1, 1880, and end on Dec. 31, 1882.

WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK is the only special partner, and has contributed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to the capital stock.

GEO. L. DALE, FRED B. DALE, PHILO P. HOTCHKISS, General Partners.
WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, Special Partner.

Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1880.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1879.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of BRITTON & VAN VECHTEN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHAS. P. BRITTON, JOHN VAN VECHTEN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1880.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & CO.

CHAS. P. BRITTON, Member New-York Stock Exchange. JOHN VAN VECHTEN, JAMES A. PATTESON, Jr.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN F. HENRY, THEODORE CURRAN, HENRY E. BOWEN.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of JOHN F. HENRY & CO., and are alone authorized to collect all outstanding debts and sign in liquidation.

JOHN F. HENRY, HENRY E. BOWEN.

No. 24 (old No. 8) COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1879.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1880.

THE ESTATE OF LEOPOLD LOEWENSTEIN, deceased, this day ceases to be a partner in the firm of Mayer & Loewenstein. The undersigned will continue the business under same name and style.

SIEGFRIED W. MAYER, OTTO L. MAYER, CARL A. LOEWENSTEIN.

We have this day admitted Mr. Ludolph H. Abraham to an interest in our business.

MAYER & LOEWENSTEIN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under firm name of GROSVENOR & CO. expires by limitation this date.

Dec. 31, 1879.

The dry goods commission business heretofore transacted under firm name of GROSVENOR & CO. will hereafter be continued under firm name of GROSVENOR & CARPENTER.

JAN. 1, 1880.

A PARTNERSHIP HAS THIS DAY BEEN formed by the undersigned for the purpose of transacting a Stock and Bond Commission business at the New-York Stock Exchange, under the firm name of LE ROY & CO., No. 2 Nassau-st.

HERMAN R. LE ROY, HERMAN STEWART LE ROY.

JAN. 1, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. EDWIN F. BEDELL, whose place of residence is at Montclair, N. J., is this day admitted as a partner in our firm. COOPER, HEWITT & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1880.

THE FIRM OF PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & CO. having been dissolved by limitation, I will continue to carry on the same kind of business on my own account, in connection with a general Banking and Railway Commission business. Offices, Nos. 5 and 7, No. 30 Pine-st. SAM'L A. STRANG.

No. 17 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1879.

MR. GEO. E. UNDERHILL RETIRES FROM our firm this day. Mr. EDWARD KEMEYS, of the late firm of KEMEYS & COX, becomes a partner.

G. G. HAVEN & CO.

Mr. GEO. E. UNDERHILL retains his office with us.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS MAITLAND AND MR. GEORGE COPPELL, who have hitherto held our power of attorney, are this day admitted to an interest in our business, and will hereafter sign the firm name.

MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1880.

OFFICE OF WORDEN & CO., No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1880.

MR. W. S. WEBB HAS THIS DAY BEEN admitted a partner in our firm.

WORDEN & CO.

OFFICE OF PETERS & JUDGE, No. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1880.

THE FIRM OF PETERS & JUDGE EXpires this day by limitation.

(Signed) C. G. PETERS, E. M. JUDGE.

No. 2 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1879.

MR. JOSEPH DeW. DIMOCK RETIRES from our firm this day.

SAND, HAMILTON & CO.

PARTNERSHIP.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing of TUCKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned only being authorized to collect all debts and pay all liabilities.

JAN. 1, 1880. L. M. TUCKER.

MR. EZRA C. FITCH IS ADMITTED A partner in our firm from this date.

ROBBINS & APPLETON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1880.

MR. JOHN P. HAINES RETIRES FROM, AND Mr. J. EDWARD BENTLEY has an interest in, our house from this date. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

JAN. 1, 1880.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1880.

MR. SAM'L S. SANDS, JR., IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm this day.

SAM'L S. SANDS & CO., No. 62 Cedar-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1880.

MR. JONATHAN BULKLEY IS THIS DAY admitted partner in our firm.

BULKLEY, DUNTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1879.

MR. CLEMENT SHARPE HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our firm.

H. R. HOLLISTER & CO.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Dec. 31:

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, A. H. Alker, Esq., Referee, sold the six-story brick building, with lot 25.9 by 74.8, No. 197 Houston-st., south side, 109 feet east of Chrystie-st., for $16,225, to John and Louisa Etten.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, F. B. Van Vorst, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land 194.8 by 75 by 199 by 89.6, on Spring-st., south side, block front between Worth and Prospect avs., 24th Ward, for $1,600, to M. A. J. Lynch.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, A. H. Alker, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 20 by 99.11, No. 235 East 126th-st., north side, 165 feet west of 2d-av., for $5,000, to New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company, plaintiff.

The remaining sales were disposed of as follows: Sale by Horatio Henriques of the buildings with lots, Nos. 516 and 518 6th-st., west of Lewis-st., to Jan. 7, and sale by Richard V. Harnett of lots on Willis-av. and 144th-st., sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Coenties-slip, No. 24; Carsten F. Offerman and wife to J. Brummer, Executor, &c. ... $16,000

Delancey-st., No. 49, 25x100; Margaretha Schroeder to Sophia Weitz ... 22,000

Madison-av., s. e. corner of 105th-st., 45x100.11; D. J. H. Willcox, Referee, to G. M. Miller, Guardian, &c. ... 5,000

Commerce-st., s. s. Lots Nos. 115 and 116, 50x60x irregular; B. F. Knoebler to Smith Ely, Jr. ... 3,900

6th-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 132d-st., 25x75; A. Johnes, Referee, to Pauline A. Morgan ... 2,900

6th-av., s. e. corner of 140th-st., 150x99.11; D. J. H. Willcox, Referee, to G. M. Miller and another, Executors, &c. ... 18,000

9th-av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of 128th-st., 99.11x75; George J. Hamilton and wife to Napoleon J. Haines ... 32,000

[illegible]

107th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 150x100.11; William Arnts and wife to C. Lutighens ... nom.

72d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 70x102.2; J. Livingston and wife to Louis Schoolher ... 42,000

[illegible]

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

[illegible]

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

[illegible]

Bank for Savings to J. G. Averill	3,140
Ousley, D., to William Bicken	500
Chandler, F., and another, Executors, &c., to the Young Men's Christian Association	nom.
Davison, C. A., to J. Knoedle, Executor, &c.	5,051
Davison, C. A., and another, Trustees, &c., to M. S. Simpkins, Jr., and another, Trustees	40,000
Gerber, S., to G. H. Keogh	nom.
Harvis, D., and another, Executors, &c., to Jessie Clark	3,500
James, D. W., Executor, &c., to F. L. James	6,000
Same to Same	6,000
Same to Same	6,000
Same to Same	6,000
Same to Same	5,000
Same to Same	6,000
Same to Same	6,000
Kleber, A., to M. Tuska	3,500
Little, J. J., and another, to Margaret J. Lange	nom.
Miller, William, to J. S. Warden	3,500
Reimer, Adolph G. F., to A. C. R. Reimer	1,000
Union Dime Savings Institution to B. T. Curtis	2,000
Wright, Benjamin, to Ellen S. Griffith	1,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A valuable plot of 12,000 square feet on a corner on West-st., below Canal-st., with a bulkhead of 100 feet opposite. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

STORE AND BASEMENT, AND FIRST LOFT and upper stories of the building No. 731 Broadway; suitable for the book trade. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A FIRST-class house, furnished or unfurnished, with out-buildings and 10 acres, on the Hudson, one mile south of Yonkers Station. For particulars, address 685 5th-av.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF MAINE 6 PER CENT. BONDS, PAYABLE IN 1889.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. PAYABLE IN 1892.

BROOKLYN CITY 5 PER CENT. BONDS, PAYABLE IN 1918.

CINCINNATI CITY 6 PER CENT. BONDS, PAYABLE IN 1909.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC 5s, PAYABLE IN 1908.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN, 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE INDIANA Central Railway Company's 10 per cent. Bonds, secured under mortgage of Oct. 1, 1856, to J. F. D. Lanier, Trustee. Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of the provisions in that behalf contained in the mortgage, heretofore made by The Indiana Central Railway to J. F. D. Lanier, Trustee, and bearing date Oct. 1, 1856, the undersigned, The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, as the legal successor of the said The Indiana Central Railway Company, the mortgagor in said mortgage, and as present owner of the premises thereby mortgaged, having elected to exercise the option reserved by said mortgage and the bonds secured thereby, to pay off and discharge such bonds as hereinafter mentioned, will, on the day for payment of the next semi-annual installment of interest, viz., on the 1st day of January, 1880, pay, in such discharge, the principal sums and accrued interest to the time of such payment, of each and all of the outstanding bonds of the said The Indiana Central Railway Company, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and amounting to $666,500, or thereabouts, issued under or secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Holders of such Bonds and the Interest Coupons appertaining thereto are hereby notified to present the same for payment as aforesaid, at the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York City, where payment will accordingly be made.

This notice is given under and in pursuance of the order of Mr. Justice Harlan, made in the suit pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, of James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick against the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, dated Oct. 14, 1879, as well as under and in pursuance of the provisions contained in the Mortgage and Bonds above described, in respect to paying off and discharging such Bonds before maturity.

New-York, Oct. 25, 1879.

THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
By BENJAMIN E. SMITH, President.
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, WILLIAM R. FOSDICK, } Receivers, &c.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE INDIANA Central Railway Company's 10 per cent. Bonds, secured under mortgage of Oct. 1, 1856, to J. F. D. Lanier, Trustee:

The Gallatin National Bank is ready to pay off on presentation on or after Jan. 1, 1880, the 10 per cent. second mortgage Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, and all coupons thereof, maturing on or before Jan. 1, 1880.

Holders may, if they please, present the same at the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 48 Wall-st., in pursuance of the previous advertisement, and they will be there paid if so presented.

Interest on these Bonds will cease after Jan. 1, 1880.
A. H. STEVENS, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 30, 1879.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS AND BROKERS, 31 PINE-ST., N. Y. GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1879.

AN ASSESSMENT OF FIFTY CENTS ON each share of the preferred and common stock is now due, and payable on or before Jan. 10, 1880, when it will be delinquent. And a stock dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. has been declared, free from present assessment, upon the stock upon which all assessments shall have been paid, in cash, or shall not be delinquent on the 10th day of January, 1880.
ROBERT CRAWFORD, Assistant Secretary.

SMALLEY & HONE, MEMBERS OF NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, BROKERS, NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE. Buy and sell on margins or for investors.

CLINTON, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1879.
THE CLINTON WATER-WORKS COMPANY, of Clinton, Iowa, hereby gives notice that all of its bonds dated July 1, 1874, and all of its bonds dated Jan. 1, 1875, principal and interest, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York, on July 1, 1880, and interest will cease after that date.
J. C. WESTON, Treasurer of Clinton Water-Works Company.

ST. JOSEPH CITY AND BUCHANAN COUNTY BONDS, OF MISSOURI, BOUGHT AND SOLD BY **R. M. RAVEN & CO.,** NO. 15 WALL-ST.

BONDS, STOCK, AND NOTES OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND WANTED BY **J. S. STANTON,** NO. 19 NASSAU-ST.

BALDWIN'S, QUEENS COUNTY, LONG ISLAND, Dec. 30, 1879.
THE BONDS OF QUEENS COUNTY AND the Jamaica Town-hall Bonds falling due on the 1st day of January, 1880, with interest due thereon, will be paid on or after the 2d day of January, 1880, at the Atlantic State Bank, No. 49 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
FRANCIS B. BALDWIN, County Treasurer.

NOTICE.
The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 10, 1879.
A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York intend to increase their capital stock from one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) to two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000,) pursuant to section 19 of Chapter 466 of the Laws of 1853, and amendments thereto. F. V. PRICE, President.
New-York, Dec. 3, 1879.

W. B. TAYLOR & CO., MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 3 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Buy and sell on margin, or for investors. Accounts and correspondence invited.

SHELDON & WADSWORTH, BANKERS, No. 10 Wall-st., Offer for sale to investors following first mortgage railroad bonds: Warwick Valley, Orange County, N. Y., 6 per cent. Utah and Pleasant Valley 7 per cent.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., NO. 65 BROADWAY. *Buy and sell Mining Stocks and other Pacific Coast securities; sell Exchange, Telegraphic Transfers, and Credits available throughout the West and Europe, and forward Freight, Packages, and Valuables to all parts of the World.*

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CITY BONDS, *5s, 6s, and 7s,* MATURING FROM NOVEMBER, 1880, TO 1901.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS, 5s, 6s, AND 7s, MATURING FROM 1883 TO 1924.

KINGS COUNTY 6S AND 7S, MATURING MAY, 1883 AND 1884.

OHIO STATE 6S, MATURING 1881 AND 1886.

CITY OF ROCHESTER 7 PER CENT. WATER BONDS, DUE 1903.

CITY OF WORCESTER, MASS., 6 PER CENTS., DUE 1892.

For sale in sums to suit all classes of investors.

GEO. K. SISTARE'S SONS, BANKERS AND BROKERS, 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company FOR SALE BY J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 63 WILLIAM-ST.

RAILROAD SECURITIES.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to EDW. C. FOX & CO., members of N. Y. Stock Exchange, 3 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE PAYABLE BY THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ON AND AFTER JAN. 2, 1880:

Burlington and Missouri River R. R. Co.
Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia R. R. Co.
Cannelton Coal Co.
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. Co.
City of Evansville, Indiana.
Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. Co.
Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville R. R. Co.
Cherry Creek Town Coupons.
Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co.
Frankfort and Kokomo R. R. Co.
Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. Co.
Houston City Street R. R. Co.
Indiana Block Coal Co.
Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago R. R. Co.
Jefferson, Madison and Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Ottawa, Oswego and Fox River R. R. Co.
Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.
Quincy and Warsaw R. R. Co.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R. Co.
Syracuse Northern R. R. Co.
Southern Minnesota R. R. Co.
The Thomas Iron Co.
Evansville and Crawfordsville R. R. Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago R. R. Co.
Council Bluff and St. J. R. R. Co. Bonds.
Council Bluff and St. J. R. R. Coupons.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand, at the office of the company, No. 120 Broadway. I. REMSEN LANE, Vice-President and Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1880.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1880, there will be paid depositors entitled thereto a semi-annual interest dividend at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on accounts of $5 and not exceeding $500, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all accounts exceeding $500. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
B. R. HAZARD, President. GEO. C. WARDO[?], Sec. H. K. THURBER, 1st Vice-Pr.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 24, 1879.
NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. COUPONS.
SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS.
All due Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., corner Wall and Broad sts., New-York.
W. BANNEY[?], Secretary.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—On and after Jan. 2, 1880, an interest payment of FORTY-TWO 85-100 DOLLARS, (being $35 on each bond and $7 85-100 on the past-due coupons,) on each construction bond of the Southern Minnesota Railway Company represented by certificates of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be made at the office of said Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. Transfer-books close Dec. 24, and reopen Jan. 2.
CORNELIUS B. GOLD, Chairman Ex. Committee.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1879.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND A HALF (3½) PER CENT., free from all taxes, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880.
The Transfer-books will be closed from this date until the morning of Monday, Jan. 5, 1880.
ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., ROOM NO. 24, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1879.
THE INTEREST COUPONS MATURING Jan. 1, 1880, of the first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1880, ON the following securities, will be payable at the banking-house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS:
Territory of Montana Bonds.
Madison County, Montana, Bonds.
Meagher County, Montana, Bonds.
Utah Central Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Utah Southern Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1880, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 24, 1879.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1880, ON the Two Million Loan Bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City.
B. D. PRITCHARD, State Treasurer.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1879.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, from the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880.
The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1880, on the mortgage bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on presentation, on and after the 2d January, 1880, at the offices of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 63 William-st., New-York.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the North River Bank in the City of New-York have declared a DIVIDEND of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order of the Board.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1879.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1879.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this bank have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of taxes, from the profits of the past six months, payable Jan. 2 next.
C. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1879.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF per cent. upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable on or after Jan. 2, 1880.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 2d prox. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1879.
THE COUPONS OF THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST on the first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on and after the 2d January next, at the Central Trust Company, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.
JOHN E. BODY, Treasurer.

[No. 964.] THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable the second (2d) day of January, 1880. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
GEO. H. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, 196 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., from the earnings of the past six months, payable, free of tax, Jan 2, 1880, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1879.
SIXTIETH DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1880, free of taxes.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 201 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President and Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1880, of the Canton Company, of Baltimore, will be paid at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE following bonds and stocks are payable at the banking-house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, New-York City, on and after Jan. 2, 1880.

Allegheny Valley Railroad 7 3-10 bonds.
Allegheny City, Penn., 4 per cent. Compromise bonds.
Auglaize County, Ohio, 7 per cent. bonds.
Clay County, Indiana, 7 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Columbus City, Ind., 7 3-10 bonds.
Danville, Ind., 10 per cent. School bonds.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Frankfort, Ind., 10 per cent. School bonds.
Grant County, Ind., 7 per cent. bonds.
Hamilton County, Ind., 7 per cent. bonds.
Indianapolis City, Ind.,
7 3-10 Fire Department bonds.
7 3-10 Loan bonds.
7 3-10 Southern Park bonds.
6 per cent. Union Railroad bonds.
Kokomo City, Ind., 7 per cent. bonds.
Louisiana National Bank of New-Orleans, semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.
Marion County, Ind., 6 per cent. bonds.
Marion, Indiana, 8 per cent. Water-works bonds.
Massillon and Cleveland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Montpelier, Ind., 8 per cent. School bonds.
Muncie, Ind., 6 per cent. bonds.
Peru, Ind., 8 per cent. Water-works bonds.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway,
First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Second Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Construction Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Special guaranteed stock; quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent.
St. Johns Railway Company, of Florida, First Mortgage 10 per cent. bonds.
Scioto Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Scioto County, Ohio,
8 per cent. Bridge bonds.
7 per cent. Children's Home bonds.
8 per cent. Turnpike bonds.
Terre Haute, Ind., 7 per cent. bonds issued to E. T. H. and Chic. Railway Company.
Wheeling, West Va., 6 per cent. Compromise bonds.

JAN. 6.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway regular stock, quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent.

JAN. 15.
Richmond, Ind., 8 per cent. Funding bonds.

JAN. 20.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Second Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Vermillion County, Ind., 7 per cent. Gravel Road bonds.

JAN. 24.
Fort Wayne, Ind., 8 per cent. bonds.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest on the Divisional Bonds which falls due Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of the Receivers, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York. The United States Court has directed the Receivers to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, instead of 8 per cent., as heretofore, on what are known as the Decatur H. Miller Trust Bonds. The interest on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Certificates and Preferred Stock will be paid at the office of the Receivers at Lynchburg, Va.
C. L. PERKINS, HENRY FINK, } Receivers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1879.
NOTICE.—COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING Bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of Messrs. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York:
Chicago and Alton First Mortgage.
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Second Mortgage.
Alabama Central First Mortgage.
Dubuque and Sioux City First Mortgage.
Joliet and Chicago First Mortgage.
Dubuque and Dakota First Mortgage.
Joliet Steel Company First Mortgage.
Joliet Steel Company Second Mortgage.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1879.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company will be paid on and after the 2d day of January next, at the Central Trust Company, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York, to the stockholders of record on the 22d inst. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 22d inst. and reopened on the morning of the 3d of January next.
JOHN E. BODY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1879.
The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Friday, Jan. 2, 1880.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 9, 1880.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1879.
THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable 2d January, 1880. Transfer-books will close 23d inst. till that date.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND MANITOBA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1880, on the first mortgage bonds of this company, also on the $700,000 issue of mortgage bonds of the first division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid by the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, on presentation, on and after Jan. 2, 1880, at the office of the company, No. 63 William-st., New-York.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., Fiscal Agents.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17, 1879.
THE BODIE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY has declared dividend No. 6, of Fifty Cents per share, payable at the office of LAIDLAW & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1880, on all stock issued from the New-York Transfer Agency. Transfer-books close on the 20th inst. and reopen 3d proximo. WM. H. LENT, Secretary.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-York, Trustee, will pay, on and after Jan. 2, 1880, $25 upon the coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1880, of the bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company, (Southern Branch,) which have been stamped, subject to the agreement of March 1, 1879.
Coupons must be left over night for examination.
EDWARD KING, President.

THE JERSEY CITY AND ALBANY RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1879.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1880, ON THE first mortgage Preferred Bonds of this company will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1880, at this office.
FREDERIC A. POTTS, Treasurer.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 395 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1879.
FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable, free of tax, on the 2d of January, proximo, until which date the transfer-book will be closed. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after Friday, Jan. 2, 1880.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 4, 1880. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1879.
THE COUPONS OF THE ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid on presentation at the office of this company. JAMES H. OGILVIE, Vice-President.

INTEREST ON WEST CHICAGO PARK BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest coupons on West Chicago Park Bonds due Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York City, on and after that date.
JAMES H. WARD, Supervisor.
New-York, Dec. 29, 1879.

INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons from the preferred first mortgage bonds of this Company, due 1st January, 1880, will be paid at The Corbin Banking Company, No. 115 Broadway.
GILES E. TAINTOR, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1879.
COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1880, OF CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on and after Jan. 2 on presentation at this office.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1879.
A semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. is payable on and after 2d of January next.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1879.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders, on and after the 2d day of January, 1880.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH DIVIDEND.
LONG ISLAND BANK, Dec. 30, 1879.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free from tax, payable to the stockholders Jan. 2, 1880. JOHN H. DITMAS, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 3 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1879.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1880, UPON the South Pacific Railroad Company's first mortgage bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1880, on presentation at this office. C. LITTLEFIELD, Treasurer.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—The coupons of the bonds of the above company, due Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. J. TATNALL LEA, Treasurer.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1879.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, HOUSTON, Dec. 22, 1879.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1880, FROM the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.
E. W. CAVE, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1879.
A DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT., FREE OF tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. free of tax from the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880. RICHARD KING, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1880, ON THE Iowa State War and Defense Bonds will be paid at our office, No. 12 Wall-st.
KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Fiscal Agents of the State of Iowa.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN THE LARGE double house, (50 feet front,) No. 245 West 14th-st., a magnificent suite of elegantly-furnished rooms; other and single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 308 LEXINGTON-AV.
A very choice suite of apartments will be vacated on the 1st of January.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 353, CORNER 34TH-ST.—Third-story front rooms; also, single rooms for gentlemen; excellent table; terms moderate.

NO. 33 5TH-AV., CORNER 10TH-ST.—Elegant first floor en suite or separately; private table or superior board.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., NO. 61 WEST.—TWO large, one hall room, second floor, with board, for parties desiring the comforts of a refined, pleasant home.

A CHRISTIAN FAMILY OFFER A PLEASANT home; terms secondary; references. No. 233 East 57th-st.

NO. 3 WEST 46TH-ST.—HALL ROOM; SOUTHern exposure; strictly first-class board; reference.

NO. 349 5TH-AV.—FOURTH-STORY ROOMS to let; dine on parlor floor.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 52 WEST.—Second-story front room, with board; reference.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE A well furnished second or third story front room, (sunny preferred,) with good board and attendance; below 34th-st. in a first-class neighborhood; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, terms, &c., H. E. P., Post Office Box No. 2,610, City.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES A ROOM, with or without board, with refined people; where no other boarders preferred; a permanent home wanted; highest references. Address ARTHUR, Box No. 275 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARD, and room on second floor, with exposure south, near 5th-av. and 23d-st.; terms low, and all particulars to J. S., Box No. 128 Times Office.

ROOMS WANTED.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES A FURnished room, with gas and fire, (at present,) without board; a large room required, with closet for clothes, &c.; location must be near Union-square, and price must be low. Address ARTHUR LEE, Box No. 456 Post Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV.
FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1879.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, and at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on amounts over $1,000, which have remained on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid according to the by-laws on Wednesday, Jan. 21.
DIVIDENDS not withdrawn will be added to the deposit and draw interest from Jan. 1.
DEPOSITS made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, President.
G. N. CONKLIN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1879.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the law and by-laws for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1880, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon such deposits as do not in the aggregate, including interest previously credited, exceed $500, and at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum upon such deposits as in the aggregate, including interest previously credited, exceed $500, and that no interest shall be paid upon the excess of any balance of account over $3,000. Such interest payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1880. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. J. HARSEN RHOADES, President.
S. B. VAN DUZEN, A. McLEOD AGNEW, } Secretaries.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
THIRTY-NINTH INTEREST DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20, on all sums of $5 and upward which have been on deposit for the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1879.
Interest will be credited as an original deposit, and, if not withdrawn, will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1, 1880.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 to 7. Bank-books in English, German, and French. E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION. Broadway, 32d-st. and 6th-av.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1879.
The following DIVIDEND for the current half-year has been declared, payable on or after Jan. 15.
FIVE per cent. per annum on sums from $5 to $500, and FOUR per cent. on any excess over $500.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, DRAWS INTEREST FROM THE 1ST.
JNO. W. BRITTON, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1880.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for Three and Six Months ending Jan. 1, 1880, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all amounts of $1,000 and under, and at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on the excess of $1,000, payable on and after Jan. 19, 1880. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1880. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1880.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
C. D. HEATON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be paid to depositors on JAN. 1, 1880, shall be at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $1,000, and FOUR PER CENT. on the excess of $1,000 on any one account.
INTEREST commences the FIRST of EACH MONTH. MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
ASSETS, $3,905,344 54. SURPLUS, $525,738 90.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st., New-York.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 draws interest from Jan. 1. JOHN CASTREE, President.
C. D. HEATON, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 45TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1879.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business will be held at the company's office on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1880. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. The stock transfer-books will close Saturday evening, Dec. 27, 1879, and reopen Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, 1880.
C. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1879.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1879.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. OLIVER F. BERRY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1879.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1880.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1879.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1879.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13 prox., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1879.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1880, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

[No. 964.] THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1879.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1879.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. FRED. TAYLOR, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1879.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1880, ON NEbraska State Bonds will be payable at our office, No. 12 Wall-st. Also, the interest on the bonds of various Cities and Counties in the State.
KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Fiscal Agents of the State of Nebraska.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1879.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF (3½) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1880.
OLIVER F. BERRY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—A DIVidend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880. E. B. NEWELL, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30; BEGINS AT 8. Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will appear here for a limited period in a splendid PROGRAMME OF COMEDIES AND DRAMA. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, and SATURDAY MATINEE, 1:30, will be presented Goldsmith's 5-act comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
MR. LESTER WALLACK ... as ... CHARLES MARLOW
Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, M. BARRYMORE, E. M. HOLLAND, J. W. SHANNON, C. T. MURPHY, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Misses STELLA BONIFACE, MINNIE VINING, and AMY GRAHAME.
* * * Mr. Wallack's series of representations will be given in the following order:
MONDAY, JAN. 5, for six nights (and one matinee only), Sardou's A SCRAP OF PAPER.
MONDAY, JAN. 12, for six nights and one matinee only, Boucicault's LONDON ASSURANCE.
MONDAY, JAN. 19, for three nights only, Robertson's HOME.
THURSDAY, JAN. 22, for three nights and one matinee, Mathews's MY AWFUL DAD.
MONDAY, JAN. 26, for six nights and one matinee, Foote and Mathews's THE LIAR.
* * * Seats can now be secured for any of the above performances.
* * * Due notice will be given of the reproduction of OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS, recently received here with such manifest favor.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Mr. A. M. PALMER ... Sole Lessee and Manager
THIRD MONTH. (73d to 80th times,) of FRENCH FLATS.
The funniest play ever produced in New-York.
In preparation a new play by Edgar Fawcett, entitled THE FALSE FRIEND.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. HOLIDAY SPECTACLE
E. G. GILMORE ... Lessee and Manager
The superb pictorial Irish drama, HEARTS OF STEEL.
Presented in a magnificent manner; the company excellent, the scenery spectacular, and the music the sweetest melodies of the Land of the Shamrock. Trained Horses. GREAT SPECIALTY ARTISTS.
POPULAR PRICES:
Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. or 25c. extra; family circle tickets, 25c. each.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS AT 2.
*** Special Matinee on NEW YEAR'S DAY at 2 o'clock.
*** Monday, Jan. 5, THE GALLEY SLAVE. Transferred from Haverly's Theatre.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE, Cor. of 14th-st. & 6th-av.
J. H. HAVERLY ... Proprietor and Manager
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
Of Mr. Bartley Campbell's immensely successful play of THE GALLEY SLAVE,
With Messrs. FRANK EVANS, J. J. SULLIVAN, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, and (by consent of A. M. Palmer, Esq.,) Signora MAJERONI in the principal characters.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.
NEW YEAR'S DAY—Extra GALLEY SLAVE Matinee.
MONDAY, Jan. 5—THE TOURISTS IN THE PULLMAN PALACE CAR.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. Matinee To-day.
Every Evening at 8. Matinee To-day and Saturday.
D'OYLY CARTE'S LONDON OPERA COMPANY.
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S NEW OPERA.
PIRATES of PENZANCE.
MATINEE TO-DAY. MATINEE TO-DAY.
The Opera produced under the personal supervision of the author and composer.
Seats secured at the theatre two weeks in advance.

THEATRE COMIQUE.— NO. 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART ... Proprietors
STANDARD COMEDY THEATRE.
Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinées.
MULLIGAN GUARDS' CHRISTMAS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in private family; will do coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 104 West 31st-st.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—BY A young lady as children's governess or as companion to a lady; teaches English branches, French and painting. Address A. M., Box No. 175 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION FOR AN elderly or invalid lady, by a lady of respectability; first-class reference given. Address, for two days, Mrs. Thorne, Jersey City Post Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands the duties of maid; also good dressmaker and hair-dresser; good references. Call at No. 241 West 36th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, OR would do chamber-work and fine washing; will be found fully competent; first-class City reference. Call at No. 300 West 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant; can sew; best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 310 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG COLORED GIRL AS child's nurse, or to do light house-work. Call or address No. 5 7th-av.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a few more families' or gents' washing, by month, dozen, or week, at 75 cents and $1 a dozen. Call at No. 269 West 47th-st.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY DAY or week; excellent laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 402 1st-av., corner 24th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE COLORED coachman; has years of the best City reference from last employer. Address No. 221 West 40th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTIcal (Scotch) gardener, greenhouses, graperies, and florist's work a specialty; first-class propagator and forcer of early fruits and vegetables under glass; very best references. Address J. B., Florist, No. 541 West 47th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HARNESS MATERIAL.
OFFICE ACTING ASS'T QUARTERMASTER, U. S. MILITARY PRISON, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 24, 1879.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon, on January 24, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this Prison, Materials, Machinery, and Tools for the manufacture of harness.
Proposals for either class of the stores mentioned, or for quantities less than the whole required, will be received.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.
Blank proposals and lists of the Materials, Machinery, and Tools required, and also full information as to manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.
Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Harness Materials, &c.," and addressed to the undersigned. F. L. DODGE, 1st Lieut. 23d Inf'y, A. A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING HARBOR OF BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1879.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on the 12th day of January, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for constructing 1,000 to 1,500 lineal feet of Crib Jetty, and Dredging 40,000 to 50,000 cubic yards of material, in the Harbor of Brunswick, Georgia.
Specifications, instructions to bidders, and blanks for proposals, may be obtained at this office, or from Mr. L. Fremont[?], Assistant Engineer, Savannah, Georgia.
Q. A. GILLMORE, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE, OFFICE, No. 21 WATER-ST., BROOKLYN, Dec. 23, 1879.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, at their office, No. 21 Water-st., Brooklyn, until 12 M. of MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1880, for the manufacture and delivery of about 1,125,000 feet, board measure, of Southern yellow pine, and about 270,000 feet, board measure, of white oak.
Specifications may be had upon application at the office of the Trustees. W. A. ROEBLING, Chief Engineer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

Sold wholesale by PARK & TILFORD, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., and J. MILHAU'S & SONS.

TAMAR INDIEN.
(Universally prescribed by the Faculty.) A laxative, refreshing, and medicated Fruit Lozenge, for the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c. Tamar (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.
E. FOUGERA & CO., No. 30 North William-st., N. Y.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins ½-lb. and 1-lb. labeled thus, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st. and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England.

FOR BILIOUSNESS, HOP BITTERS.

KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS—CHEAPEST at PRESCOTT & Co. 137 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MASKED BALL, TO BE GIVEN THE 5TH JANUARY, 1880. Under the auspices of THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN:

J. J. Astor,	Gerald Hoyt,
William Astor,	R. Irvin, Jr.,
W. W. Astor,	Columbus Iselin,
Commodore Baldwin,	Oliver Iselin,
C. C. Baldwin,	L. W. Jerome,
S. L. M. Barlow,	E. R. Jones,
James A. Bayard, Jr.,	L. E. Jones,
N. M. Beckwith,	Col. Delancey Kane,
Isaac Bell,	S. Nicholson Kane,
August Belmont,	James P. Kernochan,
Perry Belmont,	C. K. King,
A. Belmont, Jr.,	Francis G. Lawrence,
James Benkard,	Pierre Lorillard,
C. H. Berryman,	J. A. Lowery,
George S. Bowdoin,	Herman R. Le Roy,
Henri M. Braem,	J. F. Loubat,
Joseph Brandon,	Maturin Livingston,
H. W. Brevoort,	L. P. Morton,
Benjamin H. Bristow,	T. B. Musgrave,
Frederic Bronson,	J. Pierpont Morgan,
Aug. L. Brown,	J. H. Mahoney,
George H. Bend,	Charles H. Marshall,
John L. Cadwalader,	Peter Marié,
H. G. Chapman,	A. C. Monson,
Edward Cooper,	Thomas Newbold,
Israel Corse,	Herman Oelrichs,
J. G. Coster,	Royal Phelps,
R. L. Cutting, Jr.,	James V. Parker,
Gen. William Cutting,	Charles H. Post,
Henry Coster,	A. Belmont Purdy,
W. B. Dinsmore,	E. Randolph Robinson,
William Dorsheimer,	Beverly Robinson,
W. P. Douglas,	Marshall O. Roberts,
Henry Draper,	William Remsen,
John H. Draper,	F. R. Rives,
Dr. Beach Emmet,	G. A. Seward,
Herman Emmet,	Augustus Schermerhorn,
Le Roy Edgar,	Philip Schuyler,
H. S. Fearing,	R. T. Snelling,
C. G. Francklyn,	G. R. Strong,
Cornelius Fellowes,	Frederic Stevens,
Stuyvesant Fish,	Lispenard Stewart,
James W. Gerard,	Henry Stevens,
F. E. Gibert,	William Turnbull,
William Gihon,	W. R. Travers,
J. J. Goodwin,	Isaac Townsend,
J. H. A. Griswold,	W. H. Vanderbilt,
F. G. Griswold,	W. K. Vanderbilt,
C. A. Grymes,	Amos Van Wart,
Capt. Grafton,	L. Von Hoffmann,
J. W. Hamersley,	D. T. Worden,
Alexander Hamilton,	Buchanan Winthrop,
Theodore A. Havemeyer,	J. A. Wadsworth,
J. G. Heckscher,	Bache Whitlock,
G. G. Howland,	Sidney Webster.
S. S. Howland.	

Tickets may be procured at the office of the Secretary of the Academy of Music daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and at the following places: Hotel Brunswick, Delmonico's, Pond's music store, Brentano's, and No. 111 Broadway. HERMAN R. LE ROY, Secretary.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE. B'WAY & 30TH-ST.
The only Theatre under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
FIFTH WEEK of Augustin Daly's new comedy of to-day
THE FASHIONABLE SENSATION, AN
ARABIAN NIGHT
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock until further notice.
TO-DAY at 2 o'clock. HOLIDAY MATINEE. | SATURDAY NEXT at 2 o'clock. LADIES' MATINEE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
ROBERT STICKNEY ... Manager
JOHN H. MURRAY ... Director
GRAND NEW YEAR'S MATINEE at 2.
The Great Circus and Robert Butler's HOLIDAY HUMPTY DUMPTY.
SATURDAY, JOINT TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT to ROBERT STICKNEY and FRANK MELVILLE. Admission, 25c. and 50c.; reserved, 25c. extra.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. J. H. HAVERLY
This WEEK | Extra Holiday Matinee NEW YEAR'S DAY. | Regular MATINEES.
NEIL BURGESS ... as the ... WIDOW BEDOTT
In Petroleum V. Nasby's (D. R. Locke) dramatization of the celebrated BEDOTT papers, supported by a company of superior excellence.
MONDAY, JAN. 5, HAVERLY'S UNITED MASTODON MINSTRELS.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.
Instantaneous success of Mr. Bartley Campbell's new comedy drama, FAIRFAX.
A STORY OF THE SUNNY SOUTH.
Interpreted by Agnes Booth, Sydney Cowell, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Marie Chester, little Effie Barrett, Messrs. Frederic Robinson, J. B. Whiting, W. J. Ferguson, W. F. Owen, Louis Barrett, William Collington, and Alfred Selwyn.

MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD, EVENING, JANUARY 20.
Boxes can be secured at Wheeler & Wilson's parlors, and Guild Rooms, No. 5 Great Jones-st.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. | OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY and 29th-st.
THOMPSON-STREET FLATS. THE HARDBACK FAMILY. "The Villain Still Pursued Her." THE SKIDS ARE OUT TO-DAY. MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY. Seats secured.

STANDARD THEATRE. Broadway and 33d-st.
LAST WEEK OF PRINCESS TOTO.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY AT 2.
MONDAY, JAN. 5, RICE'S EVANGELINE COMPANY. Mlle. JARBEAU AS EVANGELINE.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. Broadway & 35th-st.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, BY THE SLAVIN COMBINATION, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Admission, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR HOLIDAYS.—Splendid organs, $35, $45, $50, $55, $60, $70 upward; 7-octave Pianos, $115, $130, $135; 7⅓-3 do., $140, $150 upward, warranted; installments received; instruments to rent, tuned, and repaired. HORACE WATERS, 826 B'way, cor. 12th-st. Open evenings.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, At his residence, No. 681 FIFTH-AVENUE. Send for circular.

MR. HLASKO'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, No. 1,478 Broadway. SECOND TERM.

INSTRUCTION.

School of Electricity and Inorganic Chemistry,
NO. 455 4TH-AV.
Instruction and Laboratory Practice.
Classes in Qualitative Analysis begin TUESDAY, Jan. 6. Morning Class, 10 to 12; Evening, 8 to 10.
A. FLOYD DELAFIELD, Ph. D.

PACKARD'S COLLEGE.
NOW IS THE TIME TO ENTER.
The best time to enter PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE is on MONDAY, JAN. 5. Special advantages will be given to those who enter on that day. The office will be open during the holiday week, and the Principal will see personally all who call.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. STUDIO, GYMNASIUM, KINDERGARTEN. SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS. 21 & 23 West 32d-st., bet. B'way & 5th-av., N. Y. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN ADMITTED AT any time to Media (Penn.) Academy, 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia. SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard graduate,) Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., Reopens Jan. 7. Civil engineering, chemistry, classics, and English; degrees conferred. Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MISS REYNOLDS'S (EIGHT YEARS A TEACHer in Miss Haines's school) English and French school, No. 6 West 47th-st. Second term Feb. 4.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 603 5TH-AV.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Gardner, Principals.

BOYS UNDER SIXTEEN—YONKERS, N. Y.—Thorough teaching, kind care, low rates; established 1852. BENJAMIN MASON.

$60 PER QR.—ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes. Opens the Winter session Jan. 5. Send for Catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA (PH. D. TUbingen) will form a class in Sanskrit, to meet as may suit those wishing to join it; refers to President Barnard and Profs. Drisler and Short, of Columbia. Address PH. D., Box No. 174 Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE BUSINESS.—I WILL DISPOSE of my good-will and stock of hardware for cash; stock amounting to $4,500; the location of my business is excellent, being within 35 miles of New-York, situated in the best business block in a town of 4,500 inhabitants; fine surrounding country, several villages of good size in immediate vicinity; no competition; I sell for no other reason than failing health. Address, for one week, HARDWARE, Box No. 128 Times Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

WALDO HOUSE, WALDO, FLA.
Highest and healthiest point in Florida. First-class accommodations and moderate prices. Hotel open from December to May. Apply to D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES—New and second hand, at great bargains and easy terms. WM. H. GRIFFITH & CO., No. 600 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A NEW YEAR'S DAY SERVICE IN THE Church of Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., at 10 A. M. The Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., will officiate.

MR. SMYTH THE RECORDER

A SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE JUDGE HACKETT.

FREDERICK SMYTH ELECTED BY THE ALDERMEN — THE OTHER CANDIDATES — A SKETCH OF THE NEW RECORDER'S CAREER.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday in their capacity of Supervisors, for the purpose of electing a successor to the late Recorder Hackett. It was known before the session was opened that Mr. Frederick Smyth would be chosen to fill the position; and that, in addition to the votes of nine Tammany members, he would receive three or four from the Anti-Tammany side of the house, which would be sufficient to give him the late Judge Hackett's place. The six Republican Aldermen came prepared to support Assistant District Attorney Daniel G. Rollins, but it was evident that they did not believe he would be successful, as one of them had received information that the necessary vote had been secured for Mr. Smyth.

Supervisor Roberts opened the proceedings by stating that he was about to present the name of a candidate whose character was unexceptionable, and who would fill the position of Recorder with great credit to the City. The gentleman to whom he referred had occupied public attention many times. "I now nominate," said Mr. Roberts, "Frederick Smyth for Recorder."

Supervisor Perley—And it gives me great pleasure to nominate *Daniel G. Rollins, Assistant District Attorney*, for the office.

Supervisor Jacobus—I heartily approve of Mr. Rollins as a candidate.

Supervisor Robert Hall—I nominate John R. Fellows.

Supervisor Haughton, (smiling.)—My candidate is Thomas E. Ecclesine. [Laughter.]

Supervisor Mott—I am ready to vote for Chief-Justice Hyatt, pointing to the Supervisor of that name. [Laughter.]

A ballot was then taken, resulting as follows:

For Frederick Smyth—Supervisors Roberts, Keenan, Sauer, Slevin, Sheils, Foster, George Hall, Cavanagh, Carroll, (Tammany,) Kiernan, Hyatt, Strack, and Kenney, (Anti-Tammany)—13.

For Daniel G. Rollins—Supervisors Burns, Finck, Jacobus, Morris, Perley, and Stewart, (Republican)—6.

For John R. Fellows—Supervisor Robert Hall, (Anti-Tammany)—1.

For Thomas E. Ecclesine—Supervisor Haughton, (Anti-Tammany)—1.

For "Chief-Justice" Hyatt—Supervisor Mott, (Anti-Tammany)—1.

Supervisor Mott, who occupied the chair, then announced that Mr. Frederick Smyth had been elected Recorder of this City. The news was at once communicated to Mr. Smyth, who subsequently took the oath of office.

Frederick Smyth, the new Recorder, was born in the County Galway, Ireland, in the year 1832. His father was at one time Sheriff of that county. Young Smyth, when a mere boy, came to this City to seek his fortune, and entered the law office of Florence McCarthy, where he remained for several years. In 1850, Mr. McCarthy was elected Judge of the Marine Court, and abandoned practice at the Bar. Mr. Smyth then entered the office of John McKeon, and was engaged for a considerable period there in preparing legal papers. From this office he was admitted to the Bar in 1855. Mr. McKeon was afterward appointed United States District Attorney in this City, and he selected Mr. Smyth as his assistant. Mr. Smyth remained in this position with Mr. McKeon during the whole of the Administration of President Pierce and part of that of Mr. Buchanan, after which Mr. McKeon resumed his private law business, and Mr. Smyth became his partner and continued as such until Jan. 1, 1879. In addition to his ordinary business, Mr. Smyth was appointed a Receiver several times. His political career, so far as office is concerned, has been hitherto unfortunate. The personal and intimate friend of John Kelly, he was pressed by the latter for different positions. Nominating conventions took him up as a candidate, and the machine strength of Tammany was put forth in vain. Mr. Smyth's first great political venture was made when he ran for Recorder in the Fall of 1875, and was defeated by John K. Hackett, whose place he now takes. He was a candidate for District Attorney in 1878, and was defeated by Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps. These political reverses did not for a moment shake his confidence in the ultimate power of Mr. Kelly. He entered the race for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas last November, but his opponent, Miles Beach, was elected. His expenses on these three occasions amounted to a little fortune. Mr. Smyth is the leader of the Tammany Committee in the Twenty-first District, and a member of the Committee on Organization. He also belongs to the Tammany Society, and was elected a Sachem some years since. Mr. Smyth's appointment is only for one year, as there must be an election by the people next November.

The Republican Aldermen do not appear to regard the course of their Anti-Tammany colleagues, Messrs. Hyatt, Kenney, and Strack, in voting for Mr. Smyth as any indication of a deal or alliance with Tammany. One of them stated last evening that Tammany found she could get a few votes from the Anti-Tammany side of the house, and she obtained them for the sole purpose of securing the election of Mr. Smyth. No other significance could be attached to the matter. This was subsequently found to be in harmony with the opinions which where expressed earlier in the day by shrewd politicians. Whether the example of the Anti-Tammany Aldermen, without whose votes Mr. Smyth could not have been elected, will be followed by their colleagues in similar emergencies remains to be seen.

IMPRISONED FORGERS.

UNSUCCESSFUL LEGAL EFFORTS TO REGAIN THEIR LIBERTY.

Two men, who are reputed to be among the most skillful forgers and utterers of forged paper in the world, have been confined in Ludlow-Street Jail since June 4, 1875, on orders of arrest obtained in a civil suit brought against them by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. They are Andrew L. Roberts and Valentine Gleason, and they are charged with having obtained large loans from the plaintiff corporation, on forged railroad bonds. A judgment for $91,000 was rendered against them on the trial of the suit in the Superior Court, Jan. 6, 1876, when the principal evidence against them was that of Mrs. Pettus, wife of "Spence" Pettus, the notorious forger and bank-robber, who is now in a Massachusetts prison. Pending the hearing by the Court of Appeals of the appeal of Roberts and Gleason from the judgment of the Superior Court, Mrs. Pettus died. The court of Appeals reversed the judgment of the lower court and ordered a new trial. Their counsel then moved, before Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, for the discharge of the prisoners from custody. Judge Speir decided yesterday that the fact that the judgment against them had been reversed by the higher court and a new trial of the cause ordered furnishes no ground for their discharge from custody, and that to obtain freedom pending the new trial they must give bail on the orders of arrest.

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB'S LIBRARY.

The Committee on Literature and Art of the University Club has submitted a report to that organization recommending the establishment of a library in connection with the club. It is the opinion of the committee that preference should be given to works not included in the private collections of the members. They believe that works of reference for the proposed library should include not only the most valuable books of reference in the several departments of literature, science, and art, but also the great standard works of literature in English and other languages. A university library is also recommended as needful, and for such a collection is mentioned all publications that pertain to the origin, growth, and social life of the universities, colleges, and other institutions of higher learning in this country and in Europe. This department of the proposed library, the committee believe, should include college memorabilia, every accessible scrap of printed paper illustrating the colleges as social institutions, as well as biographical sketches of prominent graduates. In addition to these, a "club library," containing books, historical and practical, on the recreations of gentlemen in their social organizations and in their outdoor sports, is also suggested. In view of the fact that the current funds of the club cannot be applied to the purchase of books, an appeal is made for voluntary contributions from members. Seventeen gentlemen have already subscribed $1,500. Among those who are authorized to receive and acknowledge donations are the Rev. Dr. Bellows, Mr. Henry Holt, Mr. Horace W. Robbins, Mr. Parke Godwin, and Mr. Morris J. Asch.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT FOR TIFFANY.

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. yesterday received a New Year's present in the form of a letter from their London house informing them of the receipt of a warrant from Marlborough House appointing the firm jewelers and silversmiths to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.

Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, has elected the following-named officers: Walter M. Fleming, G. P.; Charles W. Torrey, C. R.; Joseph B. Eakins, A. R.; Charles H. Heyzer, H. P.; James McGee, O. G.; Joseph M. Levey, Treasurer; William S. Paterson, Secretary; Davis D. Osterhoudt, C. M.; Joseph P. Waring, S. E.; George McNeill, Marshal; John J. Silberhorn, C. G.; Stephen W. Swift, O. G.

The Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. R., has elected the following-named officers for 1880: Willard A. Pearce, 32d, T. P. G. M.; William D. Garrison, 32d, D. G. M.; Edward S. Keyser, 32d, S. G. W.; Joseph B. Eakins, 32d, J. G. W.; John H. Gray, 32d, G. O.; Nestor Ponce De Leon, 32d, G. Treasurer; William S. Paterson, 32d, G. Secretary; William J. Lawless, 18th, G. M. Cer.; George McNeill, 32d, G. Capt. G.; Gennaro Rossi, 32d, G. Hosp.; Theodore Reeve, 32d, G. Tiler; George W. Gilbert, 32d, Joseph M. Levey, 32d, William A. Hayward, 32d, Trustees.

Templar Council, Princes of Jerusalem, A. A. S. R., has elected the following-named officers for 1880: Charles H. Heyzer, 32d, M. E. S. P. G. M.; Joseph B. Eakins, 32d, D. G. M.; Charles T. McClenachan, 33d, S. G. W.; Jacob R. Telfair, 33d, J. G. W.; Edward M. L. Ehlers, 32d, G. O.; Edwin Bouton, 32d, G. Treasurer; William S. Paterson, 32d, G. S.; George McNeill, 32d, G. M. E.; Francisco A. Pecon, 32d, G. A.; Stephen W. Swift, 32d, G. Tiler; Charles T. McClenachan, 33d, J. Hobart Ward, 33d, Jacob R. Telfair, 33d, Trustees.

BANK OFFICERS CONVICTED.

THE MECHANICS' AND LABORERS' SAVINGS BANK TRIAL ENDED.

The trial of the indicted officers and Directors of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank in Jersey City, was concluded yesterday, with a verdict of guilty against all the defendants. The indictment charged them with having conspired, by concealing the insolvency of the bank, to cheat and defraud the depositors. The four counsel in the case had finished their arguments on Tuesday evening, and on the assembling of the court yesterday morning, Judge A. Q. Garretson proceeded to the delivery of his charge. After having defined the meaning of the term conspiracy generally, and what combinations are unlawful and punishable, the Judge added that there is also a class of conspiracies which are held to be indictable on the ground that the act done, though not in itself indictable, is essentially a public injury. There are many acts which become punishable on the ground that they affect injuriously the rights of many, which are not punishable when only two or three are injured. Savings banks are for the public good, and Chief-Justice Greene had declared that it was difficult to conceive of any conspiracy which more imperatively requires the interposition of the common law or the restraining influence of penal enactments than conspiracies to defraud incorporated banks of issue. "For the managers of a savings bank, (who are directing and controlling it by virtue of an act of incorporation, and having large amounts of money already on deposit and constantly receiving more, with knowledge not only that the bank is not able to repay the amounts already deposited, but will not be able to repay such as may be deposited) to agree together to conceal such knowledge, and make use of the powers conferred on them to keep and receive deposits, and thereby cheat and defraud either those who have already deposited or those who may make such a deposit, is to commit a great public wrong."

Judge Garretson read the act of the Legislature defining conspiracy, and told the jurors that the crime of conspiracy is also an offense at the common law. The act incorporating the bank provides that the money deposited shall be used to the best advantage and profit of the depositors. If the defendants knew of the insolvency of the bank they had no right to keep it open. But the jury might canvass the question of intent, and if they found that they believed they would be able to compel Halliard, the President, to make restitution, and so save the bank, they should be acquitted. Two of the defendants must be convicted to sustain a verdict of guilty. Though individual defendants may have done wrong, the jury, to convict, must believe that the wrong complained of was the result of an agreement between two or more of them. No proof of formal consultation was necessary. If a common design is patent and they acted in concert to do what was wrong, it was evidence from which a jury might infer a conspiracy. Any coherence of action on a material point, or collocation of independent but co-operative acts by persons closely associated, made the act of each binding on all. To this principle might be referred the statements of various defendants that the bank was sound. When the existence of a conspiracy is actually established, confession of one can bind no one but himself, and the refusal of one to appear as a witness for himself [John Halliard was the only defendant who was not sworn in the case] affects only his own standing before the jury.

The court said, too, as to their motive in closing out the special deposit account, that the defendants could not be held personally responsible for them any more than savings deposits, but if they believed they could be so held and it was part of the common design it was a motive.

The jury retired at 11:10 o'clock A. M. The Hon. Leon Abbett, counsel for some of the defendants, and Counselor Collins, who appeared for others, took several exceptions to the charge, though they privately stated that it was an eminently fair one. The first ballot taken in the jury room showed 11 votes for conviction, and 1 blank. The next ballot showed an agreement, and at 12:40, after an absence of an hour and a half they returned into the court-room. Asked what their verdict was, the foreman replied, "Guilty in manner and form charged." The 12 were polled, and each for himself answered "Guilty." Counsel gave notice of an application for a new trial. The persons who are thus convicted are some of the best known men in the community. John Halliard and James Donelan, two of them, were, respectively, President and Secretary of the bankrupt institution. Mr. Halliard, at first a prominent figure in the Methodist Church, afterward joined the Catholic Church, and was the intimate friend of Bishop Bayley and his successor, Bishop Corrigan. He was rather pleased than otherwise with the verdict. His fellow defendants had endeavored to throw the whole responsibility on his shoulders, and he winked as he said rather cheerfully to a reporter yesterday, "I say it's all right to convict all if one is to be convicted."

Patrick Sheeran, another of the defendants, is a large carriage manufacturer, worth $100,000. He has served one term in the State Legislature, and at the recent Fall elections was rechosen Assemblyman from the Second Jersey City District. His conviction does not debar him from acting as a member, though the House, being the judge of the qualification and election of its members, may possibly take cognizance of the conviction.

Jeremiah Sweeney is a man of large wealth. He is Superintendent of the East-bound freight for the Erie Railway Company, and for three years was a member of the Jersey City Board of Finance. He has also been an Alderman.

Dr. Thomas C. O'Callaghan is said to be worth $500,000. He is engaged in a number of enterprises, and is one of the best-known men in the community. When Halliard was deposed from the Presidency of the bank, O'Callaghan was elected in his place. He has lived in Jersey City 14 or 15 years.

These convictions created intense excitement throughout Hudson County.

A MONSTER SHIP.

THE STEAMER THAT IS NOW BUILDING IN ENGLAND FOR THE INMAN LINE.

A new steam-ship, which when completed will be the largest and finest merchant vessel in the world, is now being built at Barrow, England, for the Inman Line. She will be ready for use in the Spring of 1881, and will then begin making regular trips between this port and Liverpool. The City of Rome was regarded as the most appropriate name which could be given to this addition to the Inman fleet. Her dimensions are to be as follows: Length of keel, 546 feet; length over all, 590 feet; breadth of beam, 52 feet; depth of hold, 38 feet 9 inches, and depth from top of deck-houses to keel, 52 feet. Her measurement will be 8,300 tons, or over 2,000 tons larger than either the City of Berlin or the Arizona, and 800 tons larger than the Servia, the new Cunard steam-ship, which will be completed this Fall. She will be over four-fifths of the size of the Great Eastern. The engines of the City of Rome will be of 8,500-horse power, with six cylinders, three of which are high-pressure and three low-pressure. There will be eight boilers, heated by 48 furnaces, and the vessel can be propelled at the rate of 18¼ knots an hour. She will carry four large masts, and three smoke-funnels. A large spread of canvas can be set, which will enable the steam-ship to make good time, if necessary, without the aid of the engines. The saloon and state-rooms will be placed amidships, and will contain every facility for comfort and luxury. All the latest improvements are to be added, and the entire cabin will be splendidly furnished and upholstered. There will be 275 revolving chairs at the saloon-tables, and the state-rooms will easily accommodate 300 first class passengers. A drawing-room, which can be occupied by 100 ladies at once, will be placed on the deck immediately over the saloon. The smoking-room will be above the drawing-room, and will accommodate 100 smokers at once. The saloon will contain six bath-rooms. There will be room on board for almost any number of steerage passengers, and space for an enormous quantity of freight in the hold. The City of Rome is to be built of steel, with a double bottom, and 11 bulkheads. Two longitudinal bulkheads are to be run through the engines' and boilers' space. These will greatly decrease the danger of the vessel sinking in case of a collision. The top decks are to be of the best teak. No expense is to be spared in making this magnificent steam-ship perfect in every respect. She will have the highest classification of any vessel in the Liverpool sted-book and in the British Lloyds. The Inman people expect that, so far as the transportation of passengers and freight goes, the City of Rome will prove the monarch of the seas. Work was begun on the new vessel as soon as the contract with the Barrow Steam-ship Building Company had been closed.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The steam-ships City of Richmond, of the Inman Line; the Herder, of the Imperial German Mail; the State of Pennsylvania, of the State Line; the Queen, of the National Line, and the California, of the Anchor Line, are advertised to sail for Europe to-day. The passenger-lists are small. The following are the only lists which have been received:

In steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool.—Miss Hamilton, Miss Ratti, J. C. Mueller, J. W. Tucker, L. N. Beavis, John B. King, John A. Peebles, H. King, Mrs. King, Master Joseph King, Master Charles King.

In steam-ship Herder, for Hamburg.—L. Spear, Max Neiss, W. Steger, Carl Trester, E. Linder, A. Weill.

THE STATEN ISLAND FARCE.

The continuance of the examination of witnesses in the case of the alleged buying of votes among the inmates of the Sailors' Snug Harbor was set down for 1 o'clock yesterday before Justice Kessner, but nothing was done except to take a further adjournment until next Tuesday, at 10 o'clock. Ex-Judge Fullerton was to have been present for the defense, but other engagements prevented his attendance. Mr. Hornfager, the Assistant District Attorney, was suffering from a severe bronchial attack, and could not go on with the case, and Justice Kessner's term of office expires to-day. The Justice says he has turned the whole matter over to Justice Garrett, who will conduct it in the future, and Mr. Hornfager says he will draw a new complaint. Meantime, the witness Ainslie, who swore that he had been paid $1 to vote the Republican ticket, was taken yesterday morning before Justice Johnson, at Northfield, charged with perjury, on the complaint of ex-Justice Corbett, who is said to have had the management of the Snug Harbor business. There Ainslie denied that he said he had been paid money to vote. He was committed by the Justice.

A FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

A NEW-YORK LAWYER IN AN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Dr. Buttolph, the Superintendent of the New-Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, at Morris Plains, appeared in Judge Knapp's court, on Jersey City Heights, yesterday, in answer to a writ of habeas corpus, directing him to produce the body of Samuel B. Higginbottom. The Superintendent was accompanied by the gentleman in whose behalf the writ was sued out. Mr. Higginbottom is a lawyer of considerable prominence at the New-York Bar. He has an office at No. 237 Broadway, and was at one time associated with the firm of Lord, Day & Lord. He is a gentleman of fine presence, about 50 years of age. He is the father of nine children, most of them grown up, who, with his wife, live in a beautiful residence in an aristocratic section of Elizabeth, N. J. His family allege that he is a man of intemperate habits, and that when he is under the influence of liquor he treats them with violence. It was stated yesterday that on one occasion recently he drove his wife and daughters out of the house at night, without giving them opportunity to put on their shoes and stockings. The family say that they have on other occasions been obliged to go to the neighbors' houses for protection. On Saturday, Dec. 13, on the prayer of the family, Judge David Mulford, one of the Associate Judges of the Union County Court of Common Pleas, signed an order committing him as an insane person to the Morris Plains Lunatic Asylum. The certificate on which the warrant for his apprehension was issued bears the signatures of Dr. James S. Green and Dr. Joseph B. Morton, who declare him to be insane. On Sunday, Dec. 14, a constable visited his house and took him to the asylum. The day was raw and wet, and Mr. Higginbottom alleges that he contracted a cold while on the way, from which he has not yet recovered, and that chronic organic disorders have been aggravated by the exposure. He claims that his incarceration as a lunatic was without any justification, and that it is the result of a prejudice against him on the part of his family and one of the physicians.

Six months ago Mr. Higginbottom returned from a trip to Europe. When he reached his home in Elizabeth, he learned that Dr. J. S. Green had attended his family in times of illness. When Dr. Green presented his bill, Mr. Higginbottom objected to one item of $50. A lawsuit and much bitterness of feeling ensued. The Doctor secured judgment for the amount of the claim, less $8 or $10, and execution was issued against Mr. Higginbottom's household goods. The property on which Mr. Higginbottom resides belongs to the family, but the title is said to be in his wife's name. Mr. Higginbottom declares that, for the purpose of annoying him, Dr. Green had notices of the levy on his furniture posted on a tree-box in front of the Higginbottom mansion, and in other conspicuous places. The judgment was satisfied on Dec. 13, and later, on the same day, Dr. Green, so Mr. Higginbottom says, signed the certificate asserting his insanity, on the strength of which he was sent to the lunatic asylum.

A few days ago, Mr. Higginbottom, through his counsel, applied to Judge Knapp for a writ of habeas corpus, which was returned into court yesterday. Judge Knapp decided to hear the case in Chambers. He desired testimony to be taken as to the prisoner's insanity, and directed Counselor John A. Nugent, the court stenographer, to act as Referee. The defendant was represented by ex-Senator Charles H. Winfield, of Jersey City, and Counselor Frank Bergen, of Elizabeth. James E. English, of Elizabeth, appeared for the family. The proceedings were conducted in private. But, from some of the friends, who accompanied the defendant to the court-room, it was learned that Dr. Buttolph testified that he had seen no evidences of insanity on the part of the lawyer. Keeper Williams, who is engaged on the corridor in which Higginbottom is confined, gave similar testimony. The Rev. Dr. T. A. K. Gessler, formerly of Elizabeth, but now Pastor of one of the Baptist churches in Brooklyn, said that he had known Mr. Higginbottom for some years, and regarded him as an unusually bright and sensible gentleman. It appeared from other testimony in the case that, even since his imprisonment, Higginbottom has drawn correctly some intricate legal papers, and acted as attorney for some of his clients. Judge Knapp will give a decision next week.

THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE REPORTS SHOWING THEIR CONDITION ON DEC. 12.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The following is an abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks of the City of New-York, at the close of business on Dec. 12:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$205,569,745 87
Overdrafts	86,940 92
United States bonds to secure circulation	27,968,500 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	1,120,200 00
United States bonds on hand	7,752,550 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	7,505,581 60
Due from other national banks	13,760,549 66
Due from State banks and bankers	3,022,804 90
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	9,865,356 06
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,704,121 66
Premiums paid	769,604 23
Checks and other cash items	1,656,302 57
Exchanges for Clearing-house	60,109,102 01
Bills of other national banks	1,421,996 00
Fractional currency	52,311 76
Specie	49,646,389 64
Legal-tender notes	7,654,877 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	2,310,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund	1,204,455 50
Due from United States Treasurer	164,741 52
Total	$432,543,730 90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,650,000 00
Surplus fund	16,560,184 84
Other undivided profits	10,228,317 51
National bank notes outstanding	23,915,877 00
State bank notes outstanding	53,525 00
Dividends unpaid	150,496 80
Individual deposits	224,069,119 78
United States deposits	273,292 83
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	277,297 77
Due other national banks	78,256,030 93
Due to State banks and bankers	28,109,679 44
Total	$432,543,730 90

Number of banks, 47.

The amount of reserves required at the date of the reports to the Controller was $56,086,093, showing an excess of lawful cash reserve over the amount required by law of $4,729,628.

WORK IN THE COURTS.

A YEAR'S BUSINESS IN THE SUPERIOR AND SURROGATE'S COURTS, AND COMMON PLEAS.

The following statistics show the amount of business done during the year 1879 in the Superior and Common Pleas Courts:

SUPERIOR COURT.—Cases argued at General Term, 119; decisions rendered at General Term, 138; causes tried at Circuit, 714; inquests, 57; motions heard and decided, 7,392; orders entered, 4,929; foreigners naturalized, 1,930; declarations of intention to be naturalized, 1,296.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—General Term—Number of cases on calendar, 549; affirmed at once on hearing, 125; reversed at once on hearing, 75; dismissed, 40; opinions written, 227. Circuit Jury Trial Term—Number of cases tried, 238; tried, settled, discontinued, or dismissed, 748. Equity Term—Cases on calendar, 156; tried, 49; otherwise disposed of, 52. Chambers—Orders granted, 16,923; motions heard and decided, 878. In this court there were 177 mortgage foreclosure cases heard and decided, 46 divorce suits, and 38 mechanics' lien cases. The number of persons admitted to citizenship was 2,493, and of persons whose names were changed, 28. The schedules and inventories filed under the State Insolvency law numbered 268; and represented—liabilities, $12,389,445 96; nominal assets, $6,216,000, and actual assets, $2,176,000. The schedules had to be carefully examined, and the bonds of the Assignees taken and approved.

The business transacted in the Surrogate's Court during the past year has been extensive, and Surrogate Calvin estimates that the aggregate value of all the estates adjudicated upon and otherwise settled or determined is not less than $150,000,000, which, of course, includes the Vanderbilt estate. There have been 962 wills offered for probate, and 73 contested, in 59 of which testimony was taken, and 4 of them were finally rejected. The wills admitted to probate numbered 932, and 37 are still pending. Letters of administration were granted on 1,569 estates, besides 74 with the wills annexed. There were also granted 510 letters of guardianship, 628 decrees on final accounting, 5,500 motions heard and disposed of, and 1,539 orders to show cause issued. The record of wills has been brought down to November, 1879, and nearly all the records and indexes have been kept close up to date by the clerical force. The Surrogate has personally passed upon and signed letters, orders, and decrees of various kinds to the number of over 11,000, and has held court for the hearing of contested will cases on 219 days, and for the hearing of special motions 92 days, and has written 147 opinions in accountings and contested will cases.

ASSESSMENTS VACATED.

The Board of Aldermen passed a resolution in December, 1873, instructing the Commissioner of Public Works to have One Hundred and Twenty-third-street regulated, graded, and paved by day's work. When the street had been improved, and the cost of the improvement had been assessed upon the property-owners, Edward Colegrove and Henry L. Newton applied to the Supreme Court to vacate their assessments, on the grounds that the charter directs all public work to be done under contract, unless the Common Council specifically orders it to be done otherwise, and that the ordinance passed by the Common Council in December, 1873, was not a specific direction in accordance with the charter. The Special Term vacated the assessments on these grounds, and the City appealed to the General Term, which body has affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Clan-na-Gael will give a promenade ball in Irving Hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 14.

The Republic, from Liverpool, brought 187 immigrants yesterday—the last batch of 1879.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company is the only local coal company that has issued a circular for January. Prices are all unchanged.

The newly-elected officers in Koltes Post, No. 32, G. A. R. are to be installed at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, to-morrow at 9 P. M.

The last Customs seizures of 1879 were 2,500 cigars on the City of Merida, 100 cigars on the City of Washington, and 2,750 pounds of sugar on the Lothair, from Manila.

The stock and cotton brokers spent yesterday afternoon in smashing each others' hats, and pelting each other with snowballs, wet towels, wads of paper, and such other missiles as offered. Very little business was done meantime on either Exchange.

The City of Washington, of the Alexandre Line, which arrived from Havana on Tuesday evening, made the passage in 3 days, 4 hours, and 57 minutes. This is the fastest Winter passage which has yet been made between this port and Havana.

In supplying the several departments, bureaus, courts, and officers of the City Government for the year 1879 with necessary printing, blank books, and stationery, Mr. Costigan, Supervisor of the *City Record*, expended $105,000, against $133,500 expended for the same purpose in 1878.

At 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. to-day meetings will be held in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, by those interested in the Gospel work at Cooper Union, for praise and thanksgiving for the past, and to seek increased blessing upon the coming year.

William Foster, of No. 440 West Fifty-third-street, and Charles Loewe, of No. 45 Delancey-street, were held in default of $1,000 bail each, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing goods from Church Brothers, cotton manufacturers, of Nos. 479 and 481 Broome-street.

Charles M. Sheridan, who stole a valise belonging to Mr. Lincoln MacVeagh, from the Desbrosses-Street Ferry house, was arraigned in the Special Sessions yesterday. Sheridan claimed to have been driven to the theft by fear of starvation. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five months.

The will of the late James M. Motley was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. The testator bequeaths all of his property to his widow and children, giving the widow the income of one-third, in lieu of dower. The estate is said to be worth about $400,000, the personalty alone being estimated at $100,000. The will was made Dec. 17, 1866.

Philip Rudolph, aged 14, and Edward Stevenson, aged 15, both residents of No. 427 East Fourteenth-street, were caught, yesterday, in the apartments of Theodore Kuntzman, of No. 427 East Fifteenth-street, into which they broke for the purpose of robbing them. While Kuntzman was endeavoring to hold Stevenson the latter bit him in the wrist, inflicting an ugly wound. Both boys were arrested, and were held for trial, in the Yorkville Police Court, in default of $1,000 bail each.

The American Temperance Union has elected the following-named officers: Trustees—Dr. James W. Richards, James A. Bogardus, E. H. Carpenter, Asa Hull, Henry C. Parks; President—The Rev. George H. Corey; Vice-Presidents—James A. Bogardus, M. M. Mildeberger, Walter Logan, Charles Henderson, Daniel Ross; Recording Secretary—M. McKinnon; Corresponding Secretary—E. H. Carpenter; Financial Secretary—Henry H. Carpenter; Treasurer—J. J. Burnet; Chaplain—The Rev. I. Westley B. Wood.

Frank McCormick, aged 18 years, of No. 213 East One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, and Nelly Crossen, aged 14, of No. 87 Christopher-street were held yesterday, by Justice Bixby, as pickpockets. The boy was seen to attempt to pick a pocket in East Nineteenth-street, near Broadway. The girl was arrested near a crowd that were watching Gulliver and the Lilliputians, at Macy's store. She had in her possession five pocket-books containing small sums, and other property stolen from ladies' and children's pockets.

Corporation Counsel Whitney was asked yesterday what action he proposed to take in reference to the decision of the General Term, on Tuesday, that a writ of certiorari may be properly sued out to review the action of the Mayor in removing Sidney P. Nichols from the Board of Police Commissioners. Mr. Whitney said he supposed the case would now have to be tried. "We may perhaps appeal from the order," he said, "but go on with the trial at the same time, as there has been no stay of proceedings granted at any time."

Col. James G. Hughes was arrested yesterday at No. 200 East Twenty-first-street by Officers Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office. Hughes is indicted by the Grand Jury for embezzling the funds of his ward, William Kelly, in the amount of $2,500. He was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday morning, and from there sent before Justice Otterbourg, and temporarily committed to the City Prison in default of $1,000 bail. Hughes formerly resided at Port Richmond, Staten Island.

Senator John P. Jones, ex-Senator A. Mc Donald, Drake De Kay, Henry Havemeyer, and some other gentlemen of like standing, are endeavoring to organize a new mining exchange under a special charter granted by the State of New-York. Seats are offered for $1,000 each, and the money thus obtained is to be invested in United States Government bonds, to be held under a special trust to secure the principal of each seat. Purchasers are to be responsible for none of the expenses of management, each seat being simply a license to deal on the exchange. The annual dues are fixed at $80. Rooms have been secured in the Boreel Building.

BROOKLYN.

Margaret Weathersby, a partially insane woman, has been missing from her home, at No. 50 Box-street, since Tuesday afternoon.

R. C. Ward, recently appointed Internal Revenue Collector, vice Freeland, deceased, entered on the duties of his office yesterday afternoon. He says he is not trammeled, politically, and will make few, if any, changes in his office.

During a fight last evening between Catharine Clews and Catharine Mahoney, both residents of the tenement-house No. 371 Furman-street, the former struck the latter twice on the head with an axe, inflicting severe wounds. The injured woman was taken to the Long Island College Hospital and her assailant was arrested.

The funeral of the late Stephen Haynes, Park Commissioner, took place yesterday from the Washington-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and was largely attended. The services were conducted by the Rev. D. O. Ferris, Pastor of the church. The interment was in Green-Wood Cemetery.

The Clason-Avenue Presbyterian Church has refused to permit the Presbytery to hold its meeting in that church on the second Tuesday in January. The officers of the church say that they are at present without a Pastor, and that they have had nothing to do with the Talmage quarrel, and do not want to be dragged into it.

A new horse railroad company has just been incorporated. The route will be eight miles long, beginning at the ferries foot of Greenpoint-avenue and ending at Twentieth-street and Ninth-avenue. Mr. C. C. Talbot has been chosen President, Mr. R. W. Wilson, Treasurer, and Mr. George G. Herman, Secretary, of the new company.

Both the Republican and Democratic members of the new Board of Aldermen will caucus on Friday. Smith and Petry, two of the Republicans, so-called, who sold out their party last Summer, have been invited to both caucuses. It is believed that the nominee of the Republican caucus for President of the Board will be elected.

Commissioners Pyburn and Leich yesterday forced Capt. Joel Smith, an old and experienced officer, who, although his hair is tinged with gray, is a hearty, vigorous man, to retire from the force on a pension because he would not submit to the indignity of such an examination as applicants for appointment on the force are required to undergo.

The Board of Police and Excise Commissioners voted yesterday to reduce the salaries of the clerical employes of the board $9,000 in the aggregate. The telegraph operators, who have heretofore been receiving $1,200, are reduced to $900 a year. Commissioners Pyburn and Leich did not reduce their own salaries, although they are admittedly as useless in the Police Department as the fifth wheel of a coach.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Rev. J. B. Rosencrantz, of Port Jervis, has accepted a call to become the Rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, at Port Chester, and will commence his duties on Feb. 1.

On Tuesday afternoon, while Thomas Maloney, a boy 12 years of age, and another boy were on the ice of the reservoir near the depot at Peekskill, they broke through the ice and Maloney was drowned. The other boy was rescued. Maloney was the only son of a widowed mother.

On Tuesday afternoon Arthur Folsom, son of Edward Folsom, a photographer at Katonah, went into the dark-room in his father's gallery, and swallowed a cup of iodide of potash, thinking it to be water. Two doctors were soon in attendance, and the boy's life was saved.

On Tuesday afternoon, at about 3 o'clock, a large barn filled with hay, the property of Mr. William Mathews, near the depot at Rye Village, on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, was destroyed by fire. It is supposed that a tramp had gone into the barn to seek shelter for the night, and in lighting his pipe accidentally set fire to the barn.

NET RECEIPTS OF THE ARMORY FAIR.

The time fixed by the Board of Managers of the Seventh Regiment Fair for the final return by the several companies of their net receipts at the new armory fair, expired yesterday. The Treasurer, Mr. John J. McLaren, reports that the total net receipts of the fair amount to $135,856, which will be doubtless increased by further returns from other departments of the fair to $140,000.

MRS. THOMSEN'S COMPLAINT.

Warden O'Rourke, of Bellevue Hospital, yesterday appeared before the Commissioners of Charities and Correction and submitted his report in regard to the sickness and death and subsequent dissection of Charles Thomsen, an inmate of the hospital. At first, Warden Brennan gave the reporters permission to copy the report, but afterward said the Warden had withdrawn the document for the purpose of making some corrections in it. Last evening, however, when a TIMES reporter called on Warden O'Rourke for a copy of the report, that person said he had not withdrawn it, nor had he made corrections in it. *He said there was nothing new in the* report further than had already been published. Mrs. Thomsen, her sister, Mrs. Petersen, Mr. Reidell, Mr. Greenbaum, Keeper White, of the Morgue, and the clerk and several nurses of the hospital were also before the Commissioners, ready to proceed with the investigation. It was decided, however, to adjourn the hearing of the case until to-morrow at 4 o'clock P. M.

BANK AND LEGAL TENDER CIRCULATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Controller of the Currency reports that the amount of additional circulation issued during the month of December was $2,576,580; amount of bank-notes retired, $807,226, showing a net increase of $1,769,354. The total amount of additional national bank circulation issued during the year ending Dec. 31, 1879, was $26,597,870; amount retired, $7,612,761, showing the net increase of bank circulation during the year to be $18,985,109. The total amount of national bank circulation outstanding Dec. 31 was $340,388,012, not including the circulation of the national gold banks, which was $1,426,120.

The following is a statement of United States currency outstanding at this date:

Old demand notes	$61,350 00
Legal-tender notes (all issues)	346,681,016 00
One-year notes of 1863	47,825 00
Two-year notes of 1863	13,650 00
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	23,350 00
Compound interest notes	252,570 00
Fractional currency (all issues)	15,674,306 11
Total	$362,754,069 11

FOREIGN LABOR AND TRADE NOTES.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, Dec. 31.—The masters have refused the application of the cotton-spinners for an increase of 5 per cent. in their wages.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The mill-owners of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Cheshire have resolved that the demand of the operatives for a 10 per cent. advance of their wages is premature.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.—This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "Cotton was in good demand in the early part of last week. On Tuesday and Wednesday considerable business was done at an advance. On Monday the market was steady. To-day (Tuesday) there was a quieter feeling, but quotations of some descriptions were raised. American was in good demand, and quotations are ⅛d. higher than they were on the 18th inst. Sea Island was in fair request, and prices were firm. Futures opened strong, advanced ⅛d. to 5-32d., and, after smart fluctuations, closed steady at the advance. Since Monday, when business was resumed, the market has been quiet and prices declined 1-32d. to 1-16d. The final rates show an advance of 3-32d. since the 18th inst."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Ex-Gov. J. B. Page, of Vermont, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

William W. Wright, of Geneva, N. Y., is at the Sturtevant House.

Don. M. Dickinson, of Detroit, and Prof. De Janon, of West Point, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 31.—It is understood that the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-west Territories will be abolished at the approaching session of Parliament.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Columbus, for Savannah.—W. W. Fogg, A. Findley, Jr., and wife, Mrs. A. Wilson, F. A. Armstrong and wife, Miss M. Thompson, A. Erland and daughter, H. C. Lanfair, B. A. Banis, H. Bruhns, A. Bruhns, F. Maguire, C. Ellwood, Mrs. E. Henneberg, E. A. P. Hamilton and wife, W. W. Linfield, L. Murphy, William Marlow, F. S. Lathrop, Jr., R. W. Martin and wife, Miss E. Martin, C. Martin, F. Cumming, S. W. Lewis, C. Laffiteau, Hannah Brown, Miss Martin, W. C. Valentine, C. D. Reynolds, H. Welsh, Miss L. Turner.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—S. Price, N. Taylor, John Stinson, Walker B. Smith, W. C. Watts, J. A. Caldwell, Mrs. Mary Duffie, Daniel P. Duffie, E. Young, G. Bell, Justin Strauss, Thomas Goodall.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Washington, from Havana.—Jose M. Godinez, Andres Dold, Julio Riveros, Mrs. Stanford, John F. Craig, Juan Binquillo, C. G. Petersen, M. Lilienthal, Peter Perrera, E. K. Goodwin, F. Bessenden, Ricardo Acosta, Charles Lavender, W. J. Edwards, Antonio M. Perez, G. De Lougraye, Enrique Vigardo, Mr. and Mrs. P. Piedra and two children, M. L. Thomson, Jose Sagarra, William Sagarra, Louis Maurique, Joseph Baron, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Klepfel.

WESTERN UNION TIME-BALL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:25 | Sun sets.......4:44 | Moon rises..9:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
	Sandy Hook. 10:00	Gov. Island. 10:49	Hell Gate.. 12:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard; City of Columbus, Nickerson, Savannah, George Yonge; New-York, Quick, New-Orleans, Bogert & Morgan; Nereus, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Hatteras, Mallett, West Point, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; California, (Br.,) Donaldson, London, Henderson Bros.; Rheola, (Br.,) Hoolor, Cardiff, George F. Bulley; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore via Camden, J. S. Krems; City of Richmond, (Br.,) Leiton, Liverpool via Queenstown, John G. Dale; The Queen, Alltree, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Egadi, (Ital.,) Viola, Marseilles and Genoa, Phelps, Dodge & Co.; Bermuda, (Br.,) Whitehurst, Hamilton, A. E. Outerbridge & Co.; City of Vera Cruz, Van sice, Havana, William P. Clyde & Co.; Herder, (Ger.,) Brandt, Hamburg, Plymouth, and Cherbourg, Kunhardt & Co.; State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Stewart, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.

Ships Durendry, (Br.,) Harris, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Victoria, Bayley, Bombay, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Mariposa, Manson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Harvester, Brewerth, San Francisco, Robert B. Van Vleck; Mary L. Stone, Field, Bombay, De Groot & Peck.

Barks Giuseppe D'Abundo, (Ital.,) DeLucci, Lisbon, Funch, Edye & Co.; Florida, (Norw.,) Olausen, Cork for orders, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Pasquale Ajillo, (Ital.,) Pinto, Genoa, John C. Seager; Diaspora, (Br.,) Henson, Singapore, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Marie, (Ger.,) Brummer, Bremen, Theodore Ruger; Lealta, (Aust.,) Parlelich, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; St. Jean Baptiste, (Fr.,) Rumel, Belle Isle, Fr., Davison, Strackle & Co.; Armonia, (Ital.,) Fedele, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Duchess, (Br.,) Robinson, Alexandria, Egypt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Edward May, Johnson, Anjier for orders, Vernon H. Brown & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Nereus, Hallet, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship City of Washington, Timmermann, Havana Dec. 26, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Ship Neptune, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen 42 ds., with old rails and empty barrels to order—vessel to master.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Fleetwood, Savannah Dec. 18, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Mallett, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Pioneer, Platt, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship John T. Berry, (of Thomaston,) Jordan, London Dec. 1 via Hampton Roads, in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Ship Havre, (Norw.,) Gunderson, Bristol 42 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Barone Podesta, (Ital.,) Vemengo, St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, 32 ds., in ballast to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Bark Magnus Lagabolen, (Norw.,) Sorensen, Hull 46 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Norma, (Norw.,) Mathiessen, Conflear 27 ds., in ballast to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Bark J. F. Whitney, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Spicer, Havre 24 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Ilos, (Norw.,) Terreben, Rotterdam 41 ds., with old iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Forna, (Aust.,) Porcich, Fleetwood 34 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Scleola, (of St. John, N. B.,) Andrews, Rouen 26 ds., with old iron to order—vessel to Scammell Bros.

Bark Hoans, (Norw.,) Ericksen, Hull 31 ds., with old iron to order—vessel to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Brig Florence May, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Corbell, Pernambuco 30 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig J. L. Stewart, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Carno, Windsor 12 ds., with plaster to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Catherine Morris, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McBurnie, Wolfville 12 ds., with potatoes to W. E. Derven—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Annie Batchelder, (of Philadelphia,) Steelman, New-Orleans Dec. 13, with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to J. W. Elwel & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, N.W.; very foggy; at City Island, strong, N.E.; thick.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Algeria, for Liverpool; Ethiopia, for Glasgow; Marathon, for London; Volmer, for Havre; New-York, for New-Orleans; City of Columbus, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; bark Regalo, for Bilbao.

SPOKEN.

Dec. 28, lat. 29 40, lon. 71 30, schr. Wyoming, from Wilmington, N. C., for Port au Prince.

Dec. 27, off Cape Henry, brig G. F. Geery, from Charleston, for New-York.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Sld. 23d inst., Granfos, Ebenezer, Capt. Sorensen; 28th inst., Gerhard, the latter for New-York; 30th inst., Continental, Busy Bee, Borombo, the latter for Tybee; 31st inst., Maria, for Boston.

Arr. 27th inst., Hjalmed, Bacholo; 28th inst., Agnes, Capt. Buss; Bedford, Nathaniel, Violette; 29th inst., Naga, Edith Troop, California, Capt. Blom; Annos Lyle, Jacob, Wild Hunter; 30th inst., Capt. Selwerts; Carl Know, Urbano, Reformer, National Eagle, George Sholten, Ther, Capt. Zachariassen; Abd-el-Kader, Light of the Age, Lizzie Wright, Ruta; 31st inst., Clementina S., Delwyn, the latter at Swansea.

The steam-ship Alvah, (Br.,) Capt. Murrey, from Norfolk Dec. 16, has arr. at Liverpool.

The steam-ship Collina, (Br.,) Capt. Selby, from Baltimore Dec. 13, has arr. at Hull.

The steam-ship Mennythorpe, (Br.,) Capt. Webster, last reported arr. at Rouen, from Baltimore, has arr. at St. Catharine's Point.

The steam-ship Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bristow, from Boston Dec. 17, has arr. at Hull.

The steam-ship Harald, (Dan.,) Capt. Bonde, from New-York Dec. 13, has arr. at Havre.

The steam-ship Moskwa, (Rus.,) Capt. Kronshoff, from New-York Dec. 7, for Bordeaux, has arr. at Verdon Roads; will have to lighten.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.—The steam-ship Euclid, (Br.,) Capt. Cave, from New-York Dec. 17, has arr. here.

Sld. 31st inst., steam-ship Ohio, for Philadelphia.

Arr. 31st inst., ship North America, Capt. Crosgman, from San Francisco.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 31.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brussels, Capt. Watkins, from Liverpool, for New-York, sld. hence to-day.

The steam-ship Kaiteur, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from Fernandina Dec. 11, has arr. here.

HAMBURG, Dec. 31.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Wieland, Capt. Hebich, from New-York Dec. 18, via Plymouth, has arr. here.

MOVILLE, Dec. 31.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Anchoria, Capt. Hedderwick, from New-York Dec. 20, arr. here to-day, on her way to Glasgow.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry.

☞ The rich cooking flavors, Royal Vanilla and Lemon, surpass all others in aroma, taste, and strength.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

Thirtieth Annual Statement of the

United States Life Insurance Company

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

For the Year ending December 31, 1879.

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.		Cr.	
To reserve at 4½ per cent. American Table, (N. Y. State Standard)	$4,014,837 00	By bonds and mortgages	$1,923,874 64
To claims in course of settlement	83,695 00	By United States and New-York City and County and other bonds	2,074,232 56
To premiums paid in advance	2,992 84	By real estate	104,350 00
To liability for lapsed policies presentable for surrender	3,908 00	By cash in banks	54,236 15
To accrued rents and unpresented accounts	5,314 91	By cash in office	818 83
To surplus as regards policy-holders	872,484 06	By loans on policies	101,908 97
		By call loans secured by United States and other stocks, and bonds, and mortgages	475,946 26
		By balances due by agents, secured	12,841 94
		By interest accrued	71,266 72
		By deferred premiums, less 10 per cent. for collection	87,434 00
		By premiums in course of collection, less 10 per cent.	45,317 14
Total	$4,983,226 81	Total	$4,983,226 81

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Bill,	D. Kellogg Baker,	George G. Williams,
Isaac N. Phelps,	James Buell,	Antony Wallach,
Clinton Gilbert,	H. K. Thurber,	Oliver P. Buel,
Wm. E. Bolles,	P. Van Volkenburgh,	George W. Perkins,
Jeremiah P. Robinson,	Edward H. Ammidown,	Abner S. Richards,
Henry W. Ford,	Julius Catlin, Jr.,	Timothy H. Brosnan,
Edgar S. Van Winkle,	E. H. Perkins, Jr.,	Henry L. Clapp,
W. A. Ogden Hegeman,	John A. Livingston,	Raphael Buchman,
Thomas Gardiner,	Henry C. Hulbert,	Edw. Van Volkenburgh,
Nathan F. Graves,	James R. Plum,	Charles P. Fraleigh.

OFFICERS.

JAMES BUELL, President.

Also President of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK.

C. P. FRALEIGH, *Secretary.* T. H. BROSNAN, *Superintendent.*
GEO. H. BURFORD, *Actuary.*
A. WHEELWRIGHT, *Ass't Secretary.* CHAS. H. MILLER, *Cashier.*
A. H. BUCK, *Med. Director.*

Home Office, 261, 262, and 263 Broadway, New-York.

Mrs. Frances H. Burnett

AUTHOR OF
"THAT LASS 'O LOWRIE'S," "HAWORTH'S," &c.,

WILL CONTRIBUTE

AN ORIGINAL STORY

ENTITLED

The Colonel's Daughter

TO

THE TIMES

OF

Sunday, Jan. 4, 1880.

WEBER

MANUFACTURER OF

Grand, Square, and Upright

PIANOS.

THE WEBER PIANO STILL EXCELS ALL OTHERS IN "PURE AND SYMPATHETIC TONE, COMBINED WITH GREATEST POWER."

PRICES REASONABLE
AS CONSISTENT WITH THE MOST SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth-avenue, cor. 16th-st.

A FEW
DESIRABLE
OFFICES
TO LET
IN THE
Times Building,
ON
MODERATE TERMS.
APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

W. W. Sharpe & Co.,

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,

25 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Advertisements written, appropriately displayed, and proofs furnished free of charge, with estimated cost of insertion in any number of papers, on application by mail or otherwise.
The leading Daily and Weekly Newspapers of the United States and Canada are kept on file for the accommodation and inspection of Advertisers.

The Advantages of Newspaper Advertising.

Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., School Book publishers, say:

"We have tried almost every sort of medium in advertising, and long ago became convinced that the results were largely in favor of the fresh and varied columns of the Newspaper."

TESTIMONY OF AN OLD AND WELL-KNOWN FIRM.

"An experience of many years has demonstrated to us the great value and benefit derived from carefully prepared and properly displayed advertisements in well-established influential newspapers."
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Sole Agents for Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

A STRONG ENDORSEMENT OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

At a recent Convention of the Stove Manufacturers held at Detroit, Mich., the President said: "If we would make the best possible use of our money, we should patronize ably conducted and responsible newspapers. The newspaper is immeasurably the best medium open to our trade; the most liberal and expert advertisers testify to its value, and in the employment of its columns we would find a means of escape from wasteful, undignified and ineffective methods."

A Twenty-Five Years' experience endorsing Newspaper Advertising.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY state:

"In no department of business is there probably so much money wasted as in advertising, and in no department are good judgment and experience more requisite. Twenty-five years' experience has clearly demonstrated the superior advantages and economy of newspaper advertising over all other mediums offered for that purpose."

Another Endorsement based on an Experience of Forty-Seven Years.

Messrs. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & Co., the well-known Umbrella house, express themselves as follows on the value of Newspaper advertising:

"If what you have to say be strictly true, say it in a good newspaper. Its readers are intelligent, will appreciate a bargain, and of every such customer you make an advertiser. For forty-seven years nine-tenths of our advertising has been done on this plan, and of the whole expenditure, all that we regret is contained in the other tenth."